The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,886 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	For
M BOKHARA	2911	300	C. H. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th "
—SIZAM	2736	500	R. Haslewood	21st "
L SURAT	3143	550	W. J. Nautes	28th "
M ROSETTA	3501	600	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th "
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M KAISAR-I-HIND	3627	700	E. G. Scoat	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	2936	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. F. Hassall	18th "
L PEKING	4101	850	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st April
L GANGES	4196	540	E. Stewart	8th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
M SURAT	3112	550	W. J. Nautes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th "
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th "

TUESDAY.

M CATHAY ..... 2983 300 E. Ashdown ..... 24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	For
THAMES	4101	850	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st "
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RALDINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th "	10th April

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Reguin	4200	600	16th Jan. 1887
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	O. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th "
POSEIDON	G. Douciich	4000	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000	650	14th Feb. 1887.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Seacon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,337	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

Passengers by s. s. Roumania can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

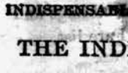
Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,344 480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069 480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,337 480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,344 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069 480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3337 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.



THE S. S. 'MERTON HALL,' 4,100 tons, 500 H. P. Captain BARNES, will sail as above on the 8th March.
She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 1st January, 1887. Agents.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundor, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussah, in the foregoing or any Order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 " " 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIYADA, 3250 " " 17th "

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 6, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for Commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHERS MILK PUNCH
FOR COCKTAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.
New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2

TOBACCOS.

White Cabbage Leaf Cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet	0	12
Do. do. Fine cut Shag do.	0	15
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0	15
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	2	14
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. packet	1	2
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1	2
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb	2	4
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb	1	0

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.
Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ¼ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS.
6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very Soft useful Blanket, suitable for a Single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 5 feet wide.
Extra heavy, rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS.
48 inches long by 39 inches wide.
Best Superfine quality, Very Soft and Light.
Rs. 6 each.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED, such as Foremen, Guards, Secretaries of Friendly Societies, etc., etc., to form Watch Clubs for the sale of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. Terms very liberal; particulars post free. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and references (in England preferred) to J. W. BENSON, the oldest-established firm in London, and the originator of the Club System, also the only firm who can supply a three-quarter plate ENGLISH LEVER, with Compensation Balance and Crystal Glass for £5 5s. FACTORY—62 and 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS'
BROKEN-LEAF TEA, as. 10 per lb.
A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS'
PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb.
BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption.

PHILLIPS'
ORANGE PEKOE Rs. 1-10 per lb.
Very choice and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS'
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE Rs. 3-8 per lb.
The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY (Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS,
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

TREACHER'S
HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS In case 15 bottles. A pure wholesome spirit.	28	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	20	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	20	0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN High quality and delicate flavour.	16	0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM	24	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	22	8
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY Specially adapted for medical use.	20	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	35	0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY A very choice and matured spirit.	31	0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY A sound and good pegg Brandy.	27	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	22	8

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 27.
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 26.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY. "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

THIS fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

See Wine Lists. Rs. 22-8 per dozen. See Wine Lists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2.	4 " "	2-12	do.
No. 3.	3½ " " (thin)	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3 or 1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1, 8 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash:—

BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 220
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 250
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 300
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	400 and " 550
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, metal work, electro-plated	" 600
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, same as above	" 700
"SCHIEDMAYER" WALNUT SQUARE, iron frame	1,250 and " 400
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	" 750
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	" 650
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc.	" 150
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc.	" 500
BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	" 550

The above instruments have either been taken in exchange for new instruments, or returned from hire. Many of them are nearly equal to new and stand in time better than many of the cheap new Pianos that are sold.

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free to mports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with compascle for matches at the opposite end.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
Oxidised silver "Mella" cigarette case.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 5 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.
Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Plain polished silver do.
Silver fluted engraved do.
Plain matted silver do.
Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
Do. do. richly chased.
Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Silver chain linked purse.
Silver engraved portemonnaie.
Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
Silver fusee boxes and polettes in variety.
Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup, fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
Massive silver mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BEERS, STOUTS.

ALSOPP'S ALE,	DECCAN BREWERY BEER AND STOUT.	GUINNESS'S STOUT,
Bottled by Burke,	Best Beer, good and sound,	Bottled by Burke,
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.	Per 5 gallon cask, Rs. 8 (cask additional.)	Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS. Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as no Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE !!!

THE Steamer "VAITARNA" or "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, Jany. 8th, at 8-30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

The Italian String Band will be on board.

FARE—ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion from

THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY, AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS.
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES & LOCKS.
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

REQUIRED FOR SERVICE under the District Board, Godaveri Circle, Madras Presidency, an Assistant Engineer. Must be a qualified man and have had experience on works. Pay Rs. 300 per month. Travelling allowance Rs. 4 per diem.

Apply with copies of testimonials and statement of professional career to

P. H. BROWN, C.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Godaveri Circle.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 24th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December last.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Bombay, 5th January, 1887. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 14th to MONDAY the 24th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, 6th instant, as under: (1) SPECIAL GENERAL at 3 p.m., and (2) QUARTERLY at 4 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 5th January, 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to consider what measures shall be taken to celebrate the Jubilee Year of the Reign of Her Majesty the "Queen Empress."

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation & Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 5th January, 1887.

THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1836.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.
REDUCED LIFE PREMIUM RATES FOR INDIA.
LARGE BONUSES DECLARED HITHERTO

NEW TABLES.	REVISED and LIBERAL
Including those for Endowment Assurances with and without Profits.	Conditions.

THE NEW PROSPECTUS
May be obtained on application to the Agents of the Company.
Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 25th instant, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bounay and Karachi, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Karachi, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore	For Gram &c.	Under Schedule No. 44.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1887

MASON'S COCAINE.

Solution of Bromhydrate of Cocaine promptly checks
SEA-SICKNESS,
Dyspepsia arising from nervous Gastric irritation, Huskiness and Loss of Voice, Inflamed Throat, Sore Mouth and Spongy Gums,
SICKNESS DURING PREGNANCY.
Externally for—
BURNS, SHARP LOCAL PAINS & NEURALGIA.
It is used for producing LOCAL INSENSIBILITY and arresting morbid action of the mucous membranes of the THROAT and STOMACH without injurious after-effects.
Per box, Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE POPULAR.
STILLINGIA
BLOOD PERCOLATOR.
THE ONLY SKIN AND BLOOD REMEDY.
THE BEST KNOWN PREPARATION
FOR
Pimples, Tumours, Boils, Blotches, Tetter, Ulcer Sores, Scrofula and Skin Eruptions.
A POWERFUL YET GENTLE
PURIFIER OF BLOOD.
RESTORES
Strength and Tone of the System when Debilitated by Diseases.
A SURE CURE
For recent or Chronic Skin Diseases, Eczema, Abscesses and Chronic Rheumatism.
Per Pint Bottle, Rs. 4-4.
AGENTS.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GREAT CURE OF THE AGE!!
GELL'S GIANT OIL
CURES
RHEUMATISM, GOUT,
Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, and Joints.
LUMBAGO,
Weak Joints, Lameness, Pain in the Back.
NEURALGIA,
Sick Headache, Toothache.
SCALDS, BURNS,
Sprains, Stings of Insects, Bruises.
COLIC, PAIN IN THE CHEST,
Pain in the Stomach, Cramps, &c., &c., &c.
Per bottle Re. 1-12.
SOLE AGENTS,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, who can also write English Correspondence and make himself generally useful in a merchant's office. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating what salary required, to A B., care of this Paper.

A COMPOUNDER REQUIRED. Apply TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

THE only ENGLISH CHAIN MAKERS in the Bombay Presidency are A. H. STORRAR & SON, Jewellers, 9, Hornby Row.

REDUCED PRICES.—We give two annas on each rupee discount on Ladies' Silk Gloves and Cloth Shoes and Boots, to clear stock. Apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S one large size strong GERMAN FIREPROOF SAFE, TO-DAY, at 2 p.m., No. 6, Apollo Street.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER would be glad to take charge of a School. Address, SISTER in CHARGE, S. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

"WHY PAY MORE".—White Kid Gloves from Rs. 1-12 per pair. White dress ties 8 as. each. Dress pumps Rs. 6-15 per pair. Silk Handkerchiefs Rs. 1-8 each. THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and are complete in accessories. They never get out of order and give entire satisfaction. For cash or on hire, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

IF YOU WANT SILVER BROUCHES, etc., cheap, and worth presenting, go to Messrs. KANNY and Co., No. 6, Rampart Row.

FUCHU BROOCHES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Sykhkana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FOR SALE an Excellent Paris-made Landau in very good order.—Apply to H. FOLLET, No. 7, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, or to A. H. F., care of this Paper.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ST. PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED a HINDOO or a PORTUGUESE CLERK who has a good knowledge of mercantile accounts and can write a fast and good hand. Apply to "C. F. D." care of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—The first day's races will be run on the Mahalaxmee Race-course, on SATURDAY the 8th January 1887. Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosure can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

AGENTS WANTED for a First Class local Iron Foundry to canvass for orders. Must thoroughly understand the business and be able to influence it. An Englishman preferred. Terms liberal. Apply by letter to "Alpha," care of this Office.

CHOCOLAT CREAMS, Barley Sugar Everton Soffa Strong Mixts. &c.—PEARS Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY for Rs. 5,000.

Under instructions from the concerned, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on THIS DAY, the 6th January 1887, at 4 p.m.:—1 policy of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, No. 128, dated 1st November 1876, for sum assured of Rs. 5,000 on the Life of Mr. John Spencer Burn:—

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 5, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

To close account, will sell one box at a time.
12 cases each 6 doz. pints best Devonshire cider.
7 ,, superior champagne.
5 ,, sparkling beer in pints.
6 ,, Italian wine.
25 ,, Pilsener beer in pints and qts.
100 Enamelled Sign Boards, bearing letters "To be let,' and "Terms Cash."
60 boxes gent's shirts.
20 India made foolkurlies.
On account of whom it may concern—
3 cases sewing machines.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1887.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,

COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.

Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.

Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.

Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.

Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children

AT
MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
NO. 20, CHURCH GATE-STREET, FORT.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS on most favourable terms.

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.
Bombay, 1st January, 1887.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, Fort, will be re-opened on MONDAY, the 10th inst.

JOHN FORGAN,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February 1887, at 5-30 p.m.

S. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

TO BE LET.

FOR immediate possession a large and commodious building—the "Sea View"—on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with three stories open to the westerly sea breeze, as well as open from all sides, commanding excellent views. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

BOLTON & Co., Esplanade Road.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE COLONEL H. J. HAWES, RETIRED LIST, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866, Act II of 1882, and Section 230, Act X of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all Creditors or others having any Claims or Demands upon or against the Estate of the late Herbert Johnston Hawes, a Colonel in the Retired List, who died in London on the 22nd day of February 1886, are required to send Particulars in writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the Undersigned at (to whom Letters of Administration under Sections 180 and 212 A of Act. X of 1865 have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab) with effect throughout British India, within two months from the date hereof; after which date the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets which have come into his hand, having regard only to such Claims as he shall have then had notice.

All persons indebted to or holding any money or other property belonging to the said Estate are requested to pay or make over the same to Undersigned at

A. D. HAWES, Lt.-Col.,
Care of Messrs. Harries and Simmons,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
Executor to the Estate of the said
H. J. Hawes, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN AND Co.

JUST ARRIVED per S. S. "Loodiana" one canoe-shaped new English LANDAU, with patent head painted snuff colour, with lining to match.

One canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps, and enamelled leather awning to the head—Both built to our order by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new circular fronted English BROUGHAM.

An English built BAROUCHE by Kinross.

And a set of English made new four in hand harness and also a few single and double sets of harness, carriage lamps, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebral or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURROUGHS, BURRIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MACURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annual subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

NOTICES

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
PIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, In Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES. BENDS, SYPHON TRAPS, &c., Stock on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed invalids, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous system, and through them to the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the closing life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon, being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Departure of Lord Reay for Sind, 2 p. m.
Band, B. V. Rifles, Esplanade Bandstand, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Serapis (s), from, Portsmouth ; and Lawrence (s), Birkenhead.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Rukaya (s), for London.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Savitree, woman, aged 25 years, who in consequence of a quarrel with a woman named Bhickee took a quantity of opium, and died from its effects on Tuesday evening. A verdict of saididal death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Kessowjee Ragojee and 21 other Hindoos were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 of keeping a common gaming house at Mahim, and the rest with being found gaming therein with cards, dice and money. They all pleaded guilty to the charge. No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, four others Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Khimjee Khatao, a muccadum in the service of a well-known opium merchant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a quantity of opium, valued Rs. 15, from an opium chest lying at the goods shed at Colaba. The magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, remarked that the case seemed to him very suspicious, and he was inclined to think that it was trumped up. The accused was thereupon discharged.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 this evening :—

Overture.....Iphogenie en Aulide.....Gluck.
Valse .....Recites d'Amour.....Waldteufel.
Cavatina.....Polinto (I'Martiri) .....Donizetti.
Quadrille.....Seekadet .....Strauss.
Masurka.....Entre Nous .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

"THE announcement that Mr. Justice West will preside at the next Convocation will," the *Mahratta* says, "be received with disappointment by many. It was little expected that the Chancellor would forego this brilliant opportunity of explaining and justifying his educational policy, when during his Kattiawar trip he did not lose a single occasion of indirectly answering the objections to his policy. We do not know what the Government is waiting for, but if our educational system is to be changed—at least that of higher, it is better if the subject be placed before the public at the first opportunity. There is again the subject of Technical Education and of the changes to be made in the University curriculum generally, and also in reference to the scheme of Technical Education. The public and the Senate would therefore greatly miss the presence of the Chancellor and the head of the Administration on such an occasion."

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

THE *Mahratta* says :—"Of all the twelve Resolutions, the one that refers to Legislative Councils on the representative basis, is the most important. The definite proposals made by the Congress in this respect, have given an opportunity to some decidedly anti-native English papers to make spiteful and ironical criticisms on the aims and objects of these Hindu Congresses. But we must patiently swallow up all such bitter pills without irritation or recrimination, and push on our work as far as we can in our day and generation with the help and advice of such sympathetic Anglo-Indians as Prof. Wordsworth, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Hume, and such journals as the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Statesman*. Whatever be the zeal and energy of the native promoters and well-wishers of these Congresses, of one thing we are sure, and that is this, that without the hearty co-operation and sympathy, direct and indirect, of far-sighted and broad-minded Anglo-Indian officials and non-officials and journalists and writers, we shall not be able to reach our goal easily, or within a short time. Though the *Bombay Gazette* questions the economic efficacy of the representative element in the Councils, it generously remarks that "there is an increasing tendency to admit the reasonableness of the general principle, and it can hardly be conceded without at least the further concession of the right of interpellation.' Well, this right of interpellation may gradually develope, and ultimately the power of passing or rejecting the annual budgets may be vested in the majority of Councillors. This power is devoutly to be wished, may take long time before it comes to them ; but when it will come, it will surely enable them so to regulate the expenditure of the country as to save the people from the pressure of crushing financial burdens, and the State from dangers of bankruptcy."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

THE public of Hindustan will scarcely appreciate the idea of holding the Queen's Jubilee in the month of February next. There is a native saying that a band of music sounds best only on festive occasions, so the holding of a Jubilee will be acceptable to the general public at its proper date. The Queen herself is desirous that the ceremony should not be hastened. We cannot understand why the Government of India should desire to go directly against the wishes of the Sovereign in this matter. It may be argued that the month in which the Jubilee ought really to take place does not happen to be a desirable season. Is it, however, fair to advance such a trivial excuse in a matter so important ? It would appear that the Supreme Government think more of their convenience in settling a time four months in advance of the proper period. Perhaps the big folks do not care to give up the quiet ease on the hills for the purpose of joining in the ceremonial which must necessarily take place on the plains.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KATHIAWAR.

THE province of Kathiawar, which had been for some time past unusually quiet, is now beginning to show its old symptoms of lawlessness and misrule. It may be owing to some of the native Chiefs not having proper police arrangements in their territories. It was only a few days ago a robbery somewhere near Wakaner and Mormir was reported. If this is allowed to go on we may expect to hear some serious results shortly. —*Gujrat Mitra.*

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the scores, over 80, made in the third competition of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association, which took place on the 4th December :—

200, 500, AND 600 YARDS. H.P.S. 105.

	Rs.
Capt Pratt, Madras Ry Vols, Salem	94 50
Qr-Mr Sgt Henrice, Madras Ry Vols, Salem ...	90 30
Vol J Carvalho, Poona Vols, Kirkee	90 20
Sgt Leach, Ghazipore Vols, Benares	89 15
Cpl E Th....., Bombay Vols, Bombay	89 15
Colr Sgt Harwood, Calcutta Vols, Calcutta	88 10
Capt Tickner, 3rd P V R, Lahore	88 10
Lieut Thelwall, 3rd P V R, Lahore	88 10
Colr Sgt Maher, Rangoon Vols, Rangoon	87 10
Cpl Lovejoy, E I Ry Vols, Howrah	87 5
Vol J Gardner, E I Ry Vols, Jamalpore	87 5
Sgt W Leach, Raj-Malwa Vols, Ajmere	87 5
Sgt Mawhood, Poona Vols, Kirkee	87 5
Lieut English, Bombay Vols, Bombay	87 5
Vol T Jebb, G I P Ry Vols, Bhusawal	87 5
Vol Herlihy, 2nd P V R, Calcutta	87
Cpl Dowling, E I Ry Vols, Jamalpore	87
Vol Cornelisz, C V R, Calcutta	86
Colr Sgt Hepburn, Poona Vols, Kirkee	86
Major Browne, C V R, Calcutta	85
Sgt Lemon, 1st V N R, Lahore	81
Lieut Campbell, C V R, Calcutta	85
Lieut Spooner, OO R, Calcutta	85
Lce Cpl Gasper, C V R, Calcutta	85
Sgt Watson, 1st P V R, Rawal Pindee	85
Cpl Pollott, 3rd P V R, Saharanpore	85
Sgt Millard, 1st P V R, Rawal Pindee	85
Sgt Jackson, E I Ry Vols, Allahabad	84
Sgt Jenkins, E I Ry Vols, Jamalpore	84
Sgt Campion, 3rd P V R, Mooltan	84
Vol Craddock, 3rd P V R, Lahore	84
Petty Officer Jones, C N A V, Calcutta	83
Cpl Timms, C V R, Calcutta	83
Vol Atkins, Raj Malwa Vols, Ajmere	83
Lieut Martin, Oudh Vols, Fyzabad	83
Vol Wells, Raj Malwa Vols, Sirsa	83
Vol Du Casse, E I Ry Vols, Allahabad	83
Col Sgt Skinner, G I P Ry Vols, Bhusawal	83
Vol Corder, 3rd P V R, Lahore	83
Vol Simpson, S Coorg Vols, Pollibetta	83
Cpl Murphy, E I Ry Vols, Allahabad	83
Cpl Baker, E I Ry Vols, Allahabad	83
Vol Joyce, Oudh Vols, Lucknow	82
Vol Irvine, E I Ry Vols, Jamalpore	82
Cpl Hopson, Nagpore Vols, Nagpore	82
Col Sgt Cornelius, Oudh Vols, Fyzabad	82
Vol Mackellar, C V R, Calcutta	82
Vol Kilfoil, G I P Ry Vols, Igatpuri	82
Capt Phillips, Burma S Ry Vols, Rangoon	82
Sgt Lumsden, Oudh Vols, Fyzabad	82
Vol Farrell, 2nd P V R, Calcutta	82
Sgt Macdonnell, Poona Vols, Kirkee	82
Vol Harkins, E I Ry Vols, Sahebgunge	81
Lce Cpl Brown, Poona Vols, Kirkee	81
Sgt Black, Bombay Vols, Bombay	81
Lieut Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	81
Sgt Bell, Orissa Vols, Cuttack	81

The next competition takes place on Saturday next, the 8th instant.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. LAWRENCE.

H. M. S. LAWRENCE, one of her Majesty's newly-built steamers for the Indian service, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She is a vessel of 1,100 tons burthen, and is commanded by Captain D. Paget-Jones. She comes from Birkenhead, where she was built by Messrs. Laird Brothers. She left that port on the 20th October last, arriving here after a protracted cruise of nearly two months and a half. She is a torpedo-cruiser and not a paddle frigate, as was incorrectly stated, and is so built as to carry four 6-inch breech-loading guns of the new pattern, four 4-pounders and four Nordenfeldts. The Lawrence, while on the voyage, called at Portsmouth, Portland, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden. She met in the Indian Seas the frigate Muzzbee, which was told off for service at Aden, and which she conveyed thither. She is furnished and decorated very splendidly, and is fitted throughout, the holds included, with the electric light. She brings the following passengers from England :—Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Gadsden, Miss Holton, Miss Dundas, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. Aves and Master Dundas ; also 20 native details from Aden. This vessel will most probably proceed to the Persian Gulf on service.

H. M.'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, 4,173 tons, Commander A. L. Douglas, arrived in Bombay early yesterday morning from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 10th December. The Serapis was to have left Portsmouth the day before, but on account of the stormy seas and a strong wind prevailing at the time, her departure was put off for the day following. On her way out, she experienced, on the whole, fine weather notwithstanding. She met with a current of strong Westerly winds in the Bay of Biscay, and had to encounter S. Easterly winds on the morning of the 14th ultimo, when off Cape St. Vincent. While there, the Serapis observed two steamers, one of which appeared to be sinking. Lifeboats were got ready, and the engines turned in the direction of the scene of the misfortune. On approaching the vessel, she was recognised as the "Olice" of Greek nationality. But before the Serapis could get near enough, she was observed going down bows foremost. It was afterwards discovered that she had on board a large quantity of coal. The other steamer signalled "crew have left ship," and steamed away. The Serapis in her voyage touched at Malta (Dec. 18), Port Said (Dec. 22), and Suez (Dec. 24). She brings with her 71 officers, 16 ladies, 12 children, 1,066 men, 40 women, and 44 children belonging to K Battery 4th Brigade R. A., P Battery 4th Brigade R. A., 2nd Manchester, 2nd Leicester, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Gloucester and other details. These will be told off to different stations shortly. The names of the officers are as follows :—

Capt Hallowes, 6th Drag Guards ; Lieuts T Langdale, 8th Hussars, and A H Eustace, E Surrey ; Capt J Walters, 2nd Devon ; Major E A Martyn, 2nd Rl Fus ; Lieut Hon C J White, 2nd Rl Fus ; Lieuts A W Newball, 1st Rl Sussex, H A Cooper and A Cadell, 2nd Manchester ; Capts C G Dalton, 2nd W York and R J Creed, 2nd Leicester ; Lieut O J Obbard, 2nd Leicester ; Major E P Wilford, 2nd Gloster ; Capt H R Tufnell, 2nd Gloster ; Lieuts F W D Hamilton, W Riding, H W Coates, 2nd Bedford, S R Stevens, 2nd Bedford, R W Smith, 2nd Scots Rifles, and W Urquhart, R A ; Lieut-Col R W Steddy, 2nd Manchester ; Lt D G Wahab, 2nd Lancr ; Qr-Mr W Simpson, 2nd Rl Fus ; Bde-Surg Ferguson, Med Staff ; Surg-Majors H Stokes and I B S Hayes, Med Staff ; Rev W Alton, R C Chaplain ; Lieuts T D Foster and J H W Guise, 2nd Scots Rifle, J H Grant, Suffolk Regt, F W Hallowes, Border Regt, N A Sewarne, Derby Regt, W W Leishman, Border Regt, F G Lucas, 2nd E Lanc, F R E Lock, W D Daunt, 7th Drag Guards, T O Nearden, 2nd Cheshire, I R Gordon, 15th Hussars W Newnham, 2nd Rl Fus, W V Nout, 2nd Cheshire, F B Pearce, 2nd W York, D G Peart, 2nd Gloster, P R Robertson, 2nd Scots Rifle, J G Sevenson, 1st Worcester, H W Senior, 1st Lein, B McKempson, 2nd Dub Fus, H S Aplin and A L Harries, R M S J, C E Wood, 2nd Bedford, E G M Wood, E Surrey, A E Barton and A F Paton, 1-5th York, and J A Gibbon, R E ; Capt T U Bagnold, 2nd E York ; Col G A Wilson, E Surrey ; Lieut F W Hoddes ; Lieut-Cols T C Wray, Rl Irish, and T G Jackson, Rl Scots Fus ; Capt S B Astley, A P D ; Vet-Surg A Richardson, A V D ; Lieut J A Paton, Rl Lanc Fus ; Lieut-Col Mackinnon, 1st Leinster ; wife of Capt V G Eyre, Bl Staff Corps ; wife of Lieut F Bockmar, 2nd Bedford ; mother of Surg C Josling, Med Staff ; Major F Howard, K Battn, 4th Bde, R A ; Capt J D Barry, K Battn, 4th Bde, R A ; Lieut M Peake, K Battn, 4th Bde, R A ; Surg-Major W Reider ; Major B R Grery, Q Battn ; Capt W F Bunn, Q Battn, 4th Bde, R A ; Lieuts D J Fasson and E S Cliene, Q Battn, 4th Bde, R A ; Capt W J A Beatson, P Battn, 4th Bde, R A ; Lieuts A Sandilands, A Noven, and J A P White, P Battn, 4th Bde, R A.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1887.

1ST RACE, 3 P.M.—Mahaluxmi Hurdle Plate.

Mr Hanwell's g a gel Unique.
Captain Steel's ch c b gel Ressaldar.
Mr George's g c b m Gertrude.
Captain Eccles' b a p Samos.

2ND RACE, 4-20 P.M.—The Christmas Stakes.

Mr Tobin's Deception.
Colonel Corballe's Folly.
Mr G L Symon's b a g Bantam.
Mr Macdonald's b a h Chalmers.
Mr N S Symond's bla gel Ishmael.
Mr Sedley's ch a g Cardinal.

3RD RACE, 4-45 P.M.—The Gymkhana Pony Derby.

Captain Barton's b r a p Real Jam.
Captain Hotham's ch c b m Nadige.
Captain Steele's ch c b gel Ressaldar.
Captain Eccles' b a p Samos.
Captain Beresby's c b m Edith.
Mr Gonne's b a p Saghy.
Mr Barton's b c b m Woman's Rights.

4TH RACE, 5-10 P.M.—The Polo Stakes.

Mr Hanwell's g a gel Unique.
Mr Arthur's g a p French Grey.
Mr Macdonald's b a p Mac.
Mr Paul's ch c b p Scamp.
Mr Craigie's c b m Beryl.

HUGHE PEARSE, Hon. Sec.,
B. G. Sky Races.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RE DOOLUBDAS TRECUMDAS.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' time to enable his client to file his schedule. He filed his petition on the 2nd ult., but he could not get access to his books, as his partner, Ahmedbhoy Cassumbhoy, who had also failed, had lodged all the books in the office of the Official Assignee. His Lordship granted a month's time.

RE BAPOOJEE HUBRIBA.—Mr. Mody, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Manker opposed the application on behalf of a creditor on the ground that on the former occasion, although ordered by the Court to file his schedule, insolvent did not do so. After some discussion, his Lordship granted the application.

RE ARAB ABDUL ESSAK DOOBACHI.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. He had dealt largely in horses with merchants in Arabia and Persia, and as he wished to compromise with his creditors, an extension of the interim order were necessary. His Lordship extended the order for three months.

RE MARCO MONDOLFO.—Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE MEGHJEE MOOLJEE AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, with extension of the interim order for two months. The application was granted.

RE CHARLES O'DONOHUE.—The insolvent came up for his discharge. His Lordship remarked that this was the insolvent's second insolvency, and his present debts amounted to Rs. 4,000. There were no less than twenty-three judgments of the Small Causes Court against him. He appeared to have been borrowing right and left without the expectation of being able to repay his creditors. His Lordship adjourned the insolvent's discharge for six months with protection.

RE JOHN ANDREW CASSELS AND CLEMENT POOLE.—An order of discharge was granted in this case.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Jooma Pooha Thulku and others ; Pandoo Luximon ; Chotaram Durmajee ; Ragunath Janardhun ; Manekjee Dadabhoy Chavna ; Hormusjee Dinshaw ; Ramjee Lalla and others: Dominick Francis Pereira ; Manockjee Bomonjee Oomrigur ; Mahadoo Khandoo and others ; and Lilladhur Kissur.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry sitting on the collision between the s.s. King Arthur and the s.s. Zuari in the Bombay harbour on the 18th ultimo concluded their investigations into the circumstances attending the accident yesterday at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Little, solicitor to Government, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government ; Mr. Burder appeared for the captain and owners, the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company ; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, represented the captain and owners, Messrs. Shepherd and Co., of the Zuari.

Mr. Little called and examined Mr. Joseph Avent, a senior pilot in the Bombay Pilot Service, who said : I have been nearly 16 years in the service. Art. 21 of the regulation for preventing collisions at sea is not I think a recognised rule in regard to the channel between the Sunk Rock Light and the coast to the eastward. The breadth of that channel is about 2½ or 2¾ miles.

As a rule do outgoing steamers keep on either side of the channel ? They may keep on either side of the channel.

A vessel leaving her moorings a quarter mile southward of the Middle-Ground, and going out on a three-quarters flood tide, would she be on her proper course to steer within two or three cables length to the eastward of the Sunk Rock Light ? Yes, that is the usual course.

Mr. Russell : A vessel going out of the harbour and seeing another's green light, should she pass green to green, do you say ? Yes, provided the incoming steamer did not alter her position. The incoming steamer should pass green to green.

And also red to red ? Yes.

Mr. Burder : Supposing you were on a steamer coming in, and was within three cables length of the Sunken Rock, and saw the green light of an outgoing vessel approaching, should you whistle and go to port ? No ; I would starboard, show my green light and whistle to make her understand I was starboarding my helm.

To Mr. Little : If I was on a small steamer coming from Kennery and passing an outgoing steamer I should pass green to green. If I was on the outcoming steamer and saw a green and white light apart, or two on my port bow, I should either starboard my helm and show my green light, or stop my engines until I ascertained which way she was going.

If you are on an outgoing steamer, and see a white light on your port bow that you could not make out, what would you do ? I should ease my engines down so as to keep my vessel under command and ascertain which way the vessel was going. It is very difficult at night time to tell which way native craft are going.

To Commander Tully : If I saw a white light approaching me within three cables length of the Sunk Rock light, I should starboard my helm and go under the vessel's stern. If a quarter mile within the light, and I saw a white light only I should port my helm, but still go slow until I knew which way she was going.

If you saw a white light approaching you apparently determined to cross your bows, what would you do ? I should starboard my helm and go astern of her to avoid a collision.

Mr. Russell, with the permission of the Court, called Mr. Joseph Augustus Shepherd, who said : I am the senior partner in the firm of Shepherd and Company, the owners of the Zuari, which was a new ship built under my own supervision, with all modern appliances. She had a very powerful whistle which could be heard from 5 to 7 miles, and her engines were of the newest description. She was what you would call a very handy vessel. She had a Board of Trade passenger's certificate, and one also from the local Government. In the contract with the builders they supplied one set of lamps, and I purchased a second set. They were adapted to burn kerosine as well as cocoanut-oil, but with different wicks. The cocoanut oil has a softer wick. I have found the captain of the Zuari to be a very careful man.

You have had considerable experience at sea yourself ? Yes, I have been at sea many years myself, and hold a master's certificate.

Do you think there is the slightest foundation for a statement made that captains of your vessels are in the habit of obscuring their side lights to prevent Custom-house officers seeing them disembark passengers into boats ?

Mr. Shepherd : It is false and offensive to me, and if Mr. Burder had made inquiries he would not have made that statement.

Mr. Russell : You have made inquiries about the killed and injured ? Yes.

How many were there ? There were 707½ passengers. Four were seen lying dead crushed by the accident, and one of these four was seen by the diver and brought up ; his name is Luximon Bheema. The driver reported last night that there were still two or three bodies in the hull of the vessel. We hope to recover them to-day. Seven injured passengers were landed on the morning of the 18th, and one of them, Appa Succaram, died in the hospital about an hour after admission. The others were only slightly injured. We have had no inquiries from any one regarding missing relatives ?

The President : And you believe only five lives were lost in the accident.

Witness : I believe five only. None of my crew were lost.

Mr. Burder : When did you return from England ? On the 28th ultimo, after the accident. I can say the same lamps bought for the vessel were on her at the time of the accident, though I have not been on her.

Can you account for these lamps being odd ones ? Yes, there were two sets of lamps, both by the same maker. I have no objection to my officers using odd lamps on my ship because they are both regulation lamps. Yes, there was an electric light on board this vessel. I had known it broke down.

You have never seen the ship since you came to Bombay ? No.

Was the electric light fitted to the side lights ? Yes.

You are yet of opinion even if I bring passengers to prove that they have seen the lights obscured to prevent the Custom House officers seeing them being disembarked, as I am instructed to state and repeat to day, that the statement is false, though you have not been there ? Yes, absolutely false.

You don't know that on the night of the accident the electric light was tried to be used by the captain, but could not be used ? Yes, my superintending engineer informed me it was broken.

Mr. Russell : You are only allowed to land your passengers at one bunder ? Yes, at Mody Bunder.

Mirza Ibrahim, the captain of the Zuari, was further examined by the Court : Did you give any orders as to the trimming of your lights ? Yes, they are trimmed and oiled after midnight, and after that there is no time to oil them. I cannot say what oil was used that night in the lamps. We had on board cocoanut oil as well as kerosine. It is left to the lamp trimmer to use which oil he likes, as he has charge of the sets of lamps and the oil.

The President observed that the Court did not think it necessary to frame any charges against either of the captains or officers of the two ships. He then invited Mr. Russell to address the Court.

Mr. Russell, in submitting a few remarks, thought that two questions were only to be considered ; firstly, whether either of the ships committed such a manœuvre as was calculated to bring her into danger with the other ship ; and, secondly, whether the Zuari had all her lights burning that night. The learned counsel then proceeded to show that with regard to the latter point, the whole of the evidence of the officers and crew of the Zuari, as also the statement made by the chief officer of the King Arthur before the coroner, completely proved that they were. There were only three things, it occurred to him, that could possibly have interfered with those on the deck of the King Arthur—seeing the Zuari's lights, the slight haze which was testified to, the moon shining on the port side, and the steam from the exhaust-pipe of the winch which had been used to cat and fish the anchor. But Mr. Russell left it to the Court and the nautical assessors whether three such circumstances would not naturally combine to prevent the green light of the Zuari being seen. With regard to the first question, Mr. Russell thought that the fact that the Court did not frame any charges against the captain showed they were satisfied he had followed a correct course, the course he said he was following, which was almost due north when coming up, keeping the Sunk Rock Light straight ahead. He saw the green light of the King Arthur and was passing green to green, as he should have done according to the evidence of the senior pilot. The evidence of the latter gentleman, the learned counsel contended, completely threw Mr. Speller out of Court. The evidence showed that he ported his helm. In doing this he was legally as well as nautically wrong. He should have waited and then starboarded his helm, but he did not. He ported his helm and thus deliberately brought about the collision. It would therefore be apparent to the Court that if the King Arthur had kept her course or starboarded her helm and gone astern the accident would not have occurred. The Zuari was going green to green, and it was owing to a miscalculation or want of judgment no the part of the pilot, coupled with the want of a proper look-out on board the King Arthur, that the collision was brought about. The learned counsel concluded by asking the Court to exonerate the captain of the Zuari, who did all he could to prevent the accident.

Mr. Burder then addressed the Court, remarking that his position was a very simple one. The Court had decided that there was no question of cancelling or suspending the certificate of either of the captains, and he was there to represent the captain and the owners of the King Arthur. It was admitted they were in the compulsory charge of a licensed pilot, the captain therefore and the owners could not be to blame. If any one was to blame, if blame could be attached to the King Arthur, it was the pilot who was in charge from the beginning and gave all orders, which no one attempted to say were not properly carried out. It was barely necessary to go into the question whether either ship was on her proper course. But if they followed on the chart the course stated to have been taken by the Zuari they would find how utterly impossible it was to keep that course. From the moment of rounding Kennery she kept on identically the same course, due north, the Sunk Rock Light straight in front, neither on the port nor on the starboard bow, and yet on that course the captain says when he ported to about a quarter of a point he yet had the Sunk Rock Light on his starboard side and could see the Dolphin Light. It was absolutely impossible turning only a quarter of a point to port that he could have the Sunk Rock Light to the right. This was not impossible if, as the other side put him, he was more than a half a mile to the east of the Sunk Rock Light, where he was carried by the five degrees deviation of his compass and the flood-tide. It was not denied that the white and green lights of the King Arthur were seen, but it was impossible the look-out only saw them two minutes before the collision. Mr. Burder could not believe that the Court believed men like that or the captain who swore he was standing in front of the wheel and saw the King Arthur, two minutes before the collision, make a semi-circle and then run into him at right angles. It was for the Court, and they were quite able to do so, to decide whether or not the King Arthur was on her right course from the commencement, and whether it was not the Zuari's duty to have kept out of the way. It was sworn positively that her lights were not seen till the King Arthur was almost upon her when she went hard to port and reversed. It had been said, Mr. Burder continued, that the chief officer had admitted to be correct the statement made at the inquest that he had seen the green light of the Zuari. The mate did not admit it, and for that purpose he had gone to the coroner to correct it. If he had been allowed to read his depositions, as he should have been by the coroner, the mistake would have been corrected. Mr. Burder concluded by submitting that there could be no blame whatever attaching to the pilot. He did not think that the Court would for one moment believe the garbled tale got up by the other side.

Mr. Speller was recalled to give him an opportunity of making any explanation he desired. He said : I never intended that it should be understood that it was a narrow channel within the meaning of article 23, and I never intended to insinuate that if I had a green light on my port or starboard side I would port to keep on my starboard side of the channel. I should not think of altering the helm when in safety nor unless to avoid immediate danger with regard to the buggalows. I have mixed up the names. I call all native craft buggalows, that is, those boats that do not carry side-lights.

Mr. Boylette, a Customs House officer, stated that he had counted 667 passengers on board the King Arthur after the accident. They were composed of 643 adults, 30 boys and 19 girls. Two children counted as one adult.

The President intimated that Judgment would be delivered next Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE annual ball of the Government Telegraph Department came off on Tuesday at the Town Hall. The spacious hall was tastefully decorated with bunting. The ball was a decided success. There was a very large attendance, and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed. The boarded floor of the hall was well prepared to dance on. The excellent Band of the Bombay Volunteers were in attendance, and the dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.

THE EPIPHANY.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Commun on.

THE MADRAS CALAMITY.

THE Madras papers continue to devote a considerable portion of their space to further particulars about the calamitous fire at the Peoples' Park. The *Madras Times* says that on Sunday evening there were fifty-eight bodies unclaimed. These were conveyed in carts in charge of the Police to D'Mellow's Road, and there buried by the Police in one common grave.

It may be added that one of the dead bodies was conveyed by special train to Vaniambady after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, relatives there having arranged for its burial or cremation. There was a rumour afloat in Town yesterday that over twenty bodies had been found floating in a tank in the Park. On enquiry from reliable authority, however, it turned out that only one body was found drowned, that was in the Cooum ; it was the body of a Mahomedan lad. There was another rumour to the effect that fifty Police Constables had been arrested and marched off to the Penitentiary for robbing jewellery off corpses. This rumour also, we are glad to learn, is untrue. Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables are said to have conducted themselves admirably during the panic. Mr. Mir Ansuruddin Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, was in the enclosure during the fire, and was at a loss how to escape, when he fortunately came across Mr. Simpson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who pushed him out of the enclosure through a hole in the back of the *Kottatum* booth. Mr. Simpson had already pushed the dancing girls there through this same hole.

The white Waterbury monkey was also one of the victims. A peon belonging to the booth was loosening the chain by which it was fastened to a peg when a crowd of people rushed into the booth and in their efforts to get out by the back portion of it tumbled over the peon and the monkey. The peon escaped eventually, but the monkey was burnt. The Police were still on duty at the Park at 8 p. m. yesterday, as crowds of people were pouring into the Park during the day, perhaps especially in consequence of the false rumour about bodies having been found in the tank.

LATEST RETURNS FROM THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

2 P. M.—2ND JANUARY, 1887.

Remaining under treatment	27
Total deaths since admission	73
Fresh case admitted	1
Taken home	18
Total ...	119

CENSUS TAKEN AT 4 P. M.

Remaining under treatment	26
Total deaths since admission	75
Taken home	18
Total ...	119

6 A.M.—3RD JANUARY, 1887.

Remaining under treatment	24
Deaths since admission	76
Taken home	19
Total ...	119

SOME OF THE RESCUERS.

"AN Eye-Witness" writes to us :—Your account of the terrible catastrophe of the Park Fair is a true picture of what took place. I was present from the beginning of the dire disaster, and I write to testify to the excellent humane work rendered by several of our citizens to save the many helpless souls that were thus imperilled. Besides the gentlemen already named by you, it must be mentioned that Messrs. Arnott, Staigs, and Lynsdale worked with praiseworthy energy, heedless of their own lives, in rescuing many from the numbers piled up near the Salt Cotaur Gate ; while Messrs. Robertson, Trotter, Hosie and others were seen to render every assistance in temporarily relieving, by every available means in their power, the sufferers who were thus rescued.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF TWO SOLDIERS.

Mr. George Hope Ross who visited the Fair with his wife and family, accompanied by Mr. E. S. Traill Straith, informs us that they all had a very narrow escape with their lives, and that they did succeed in escaping was very materially due to the gallant exertions of two bandsmen of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, named Page and Gunning, who were in Madras on leave, and were present at the Fair at the time the fire took place. Mr. Ross and party, after leaving the sports' arena, entered the inner enclosure of the bandstand, and were there when the alarm of "fire" was given. Page succeeded in throwing two of the younger children (boys) over the barricade to a comrade, who caught them on the other side, and he then proceeded to force a way to one of the booths, through the back of which he made an opening to admit of escape, but the surge of the crowd at the opening was so great that Mrs. Ross was thrown to the ground and was being trampled upon, and would inevitably have either been smothered or burnt but for the herculean efforts of Page, who succeeded in getting her feet again and pushing her through the aperture. Mr. Ross himself, in company with Mr. Traill Straith, after seeing the rest of the family safe managed to get clear of the booth only just in time to escape the flames. Mr. Ross particularly wishes it to be known that Page and Gunning were instrumental in saving not only himself and party, but also a number of children of all classes, by lifting them over the barricade.

AN EPISODE OF THE FIRE.

The *Madras Times* publishes the following communication from Miss Grace Dawes, daughter of Mr. William Dawes, Sergeant of the Doveton College :—

"I trust you will allow me a small corner in your valuable paper to describe to you the inhuman treatment I received at the hands of certain natives, who tried to plunder me of the few ornaments I was wearing at the time of the fire, and in which I desire to tender the heartfelt and sincere thanks of my parents and myself to my gallant preserver, whom I believe to be the Rajah of Vizianagram, as he was wearing a sword with an ivory handle, which I am now told only this nobleman was wearing at that time. As I was walking about and looking at the booths in the outer enclosure of the Bandstand at about a quarter past six o'clock on Friday evening last, I was startled at a sound resembling an explosion of fire-works, and almost immediately afterwards an alarm of fire was raised. The crowd then began to try and make their escape, and I soon found myself in the thick of the crowd and carried along by the impetus. I tried to free myself from the crowd, when I felt a pull at my legs which brought me to the ground in a sitting posture. One or two natives then tried to tear the rings from my ears. I raised an alarm and put my hands to my ears to prevent them being torn. My persecutors then threw me down and tried again to get at my earrings, and they were only prevented from doing so by the gathering crowd who separated us. I then scrambled out of the crowd in a most miraculous way and found myself in a secure position. As I did not know where I was, and while rushing frantically about to get out of the danger, as the flames were soon gathering around the spot where I was, I came in contact with a native gentleman wearing a sword. I immediately appealed to him for succour, and he very gallantly cut a way with his sword through one of the booths and led me out, together with a native lady and her child. Finding myself in security, I became anxious for the safety of my father, who was on duty at the Park, and for my brother. My gallant preserver then asked me for my father's name and occupation and then left me. I believe this nobleman to be his Highness the Rajah of Vizianagram, to whom I now most heartily and gratefully tender my most sincere thanks for his gallantry in saving me, a helpless girl, from a possible death and from being plundered."

THE NATIVE CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

THE following is the full text of the Resolution of the National Congress at Calcutta on the subject of the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils in the various provinces of India :—

That this Congress is of opinion that, in giving practical effect to this essential reform, regard should be had (subject to such modifications as on a more detailed examination of the question may commend themselves to the Government) to the principles embodied in the following tentative suggestions :—

(1)—The number of persons composing the Legislative Councils, both Provincial and of the Governor-General, to be materially increased. Not less than one-half the members of such enlarged Councils to be elected. Not more than one-fourth to be officials having seats *ex-officio* in such Councils, and not more than one-fourth to be members, official or non-official, nominated by Government.

(2)—The right to elect members of the Provincial Councils to be conferred only on those classes and members of the community *prima facie* capable of exercising it wisely and independently. In Bengal and Bombay the councillors may be elected by the members of Municipalities, District

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

MONEY in London yesterday, according to Reuter's quotations, was ⅝ per cent. lower, but Consols notwithstanding were ¼ down at 100⅝. This latter movement however was probably owing to the settlement which closes to-day.

In the London General Produce markets there is no change reported. Bombay Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 4d. per cental higher in No. 1, 3d. in No. 2 Soft White. This advance though we should say is more apparent than real, inasmuch as other markets had previously discounted the movement which is only now officially registered, owing to yesterday being the first market day since the setting in of the holidays.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported steady, with an advance of 1½d. per piece in all weights of Shirtings, ½d. in Madapollams and Mulls, and 1d. per piece in Jacconets. Influenced partially by this no doubt and in part by the recovery in the Eastern Exchanges, Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed with a hardening tendency, the sales being 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Americans on the spot were unchanged, but Surats were 1-16d. higher in Good Fair Good and Fine Omras and Good Fair and Good Dholleras. To arrive Americans were 1-16d. to 5-64d. dearer, while in New York ready Cotton was 1-16 cent up against a decline of 3 points in Futures. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Tuesday's Receipts	27,000	32,000	24,000
Four days' do.	85,000	75,000	77,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,788,000	3,673,000	3,742,000

There has been an increased business doing in Cotton on the Green to-day, a fair quantity of ready Omra of sorts having been bought for export, Good Sheagaum fetching Rs. 188, Karinja Rs. 187, Nagger Rs. 182 to Rs. 183, and Jalgaum Rs. 179 to Rs. 180 per candy. Other growths, however, have not received much attention, and for future delivery shippers still abstain from buying to any extent.

WHEAT is very firm for ready parcels owing to the limited supplies offering, but prices are not quotably changed, and there is next to nothing doing in New Crop.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,592 bales.
Wheat	23,654 cwts.
Linseed	3,033 "
Rapeseed	600 "
Gingelly	9,768 "

FREIGHTS continue very steady with a fair amount of business doing. The s.s. Akaba is reported to have been chartered at £1-0-6 for one, or £1-1-0 for two Mediterranean ports, and afterwards berthed for Marseilles at £1-0-9. For future loading rates are unchanged, the speculators asking £1-2-6 throughout the season.

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver in London is quoted ½d. per oz. higher by Reuter, Sterling rates have shown a distinctly weaker tendency to-day, and we close to a decline of 1-32d. in ready Bills. One reason for the decline is that there are many fewer private bills offering to-day, another that there is the usual indisposition to do business on Council draft day. In any case there is no gainsaying the easier tendency, nor the fact that the Banks are all more willing buyers than sellers for future delivery. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	"
do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1-90½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker, and Fours for Cash are now quoted at Rs. 97½. It is said that settling transactions have been done at Rs. 97, but this does not represent the actual market. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 101.

SHARES have been a trifle more active to-day, although not at higher prices. Bank of Bombays, are an exception, having advanced to Rs. 750, and Alcock, Ashdown and Co. Ld. are also dearer by Rs. 10 per Share, but Spinning and Weaving Mills are again mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower.

The BANK OF BOMBAY directors have to-day declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st ultimo at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, the following being the figures of the six months' working :—

Net profits for the six months including Rs. 71,970 brought forward from 30th June	Rs.	5,59,453
From which deduct :—		
Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax (making an average of 9 per cent. for the 12 months)	Rs. 3,50,000	
Transferred to Fund for losses	50,000	
Transferred in adjusting values of Government and other authorized Securities	25,000	
		4,25,000
Leaving to carry forward	Rs.	1,34,453

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
¶¶INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	360
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	135
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	110xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	–	–	4160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	4100	–	–	41

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	11,308	1,000	900	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Manf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	380
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Manf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Coimbs Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Coorla Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	560	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dharumsey S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	875
Hinguphat Mill Co. Ld	700	50	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	565	1,000	500	Rs. 7	1,435
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,341	500	500	Rs. 14-8-0	490
Jewraj Basloo	1,200	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,127½
Khandelia	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12.	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	100	1,000	..	635
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	420½
Nuggaum Cotton Cleaning Co.	1,000	1,000	100	...	72½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	815
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	555
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	611	1,000	700	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	900	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	350	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	470
Western India S. & M. Company	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	780

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,075
Akola Press Co.	88	500	500	Rs. 30	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	480
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Ciary	520	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Bowla Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.		4,800	4,800	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.		200	200	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,335xd.
Fort Press Co.	150	8,800	8,800	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	400	all	Rs. 45	102
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	200	200	Rs. 10	40
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Motussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	..
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	Rs. 8	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 7	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	2,000	Rs. 7	450
Sind & Punjaab Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1225xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 25	580
Vulcart Press Co	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	178 / 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	148
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	Rs. 20	112
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500	300	300	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.c.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	635
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	..	–	6 p.c.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld.	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrauee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255	..	..
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	330
Maroka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2	8 p. a	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	8,000	100	1,100	Rs. 8	300
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	..	102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	..	55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	..	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	185x
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 o.	195

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 3.

JANUARY 3.

Ferguson, D S G, Bl, Med Staff, on leave, from England.

JANUARY 5.

Ramsden, Major, Bl, 2nd P I, on furlough, from Kohot.
Park, Capt, Bl, 2nd Devon Regt, on leave, from Jhansi.
Stockley, Capt, Bl, 16th Bl Cavy, on leave, from Julandur.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 5.

Barnet, Lt.—Col, Mad, 4th Pioneers, to join, from Trichinopoly.
Barnett, Col, Mad, 25th M I, to join, to Burma.
Ferguson, D S G, Bl, Mad Staff, to rejoin, to R Pindi.
Anderson, Lt, Mad, RE, to rejoin to Bangalore.
Gordon, Lt, Mad, 15th Hussars, on duty, to Rangoon.
Wray, Lt—Col, Bl, on duty, to Umballa.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MY BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED from the 12th January and will be visited periodically, the same as up-country stations.
All orders and accounts should be sent to
No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making it always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot help other than to take them to an oculist while they are young We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames in the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ART POTTERY.
WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY, accompanied by the Military and Private Secretaries, Surgeon-Major L. A. IRVING, and Captain B. M. HAMILTON, will leave for Karachi at 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, 6th, RETURNING to BOMBAY via CUTCH MANDVI on SUNDAY, 23rd instant. Telegrams, letters, &c., FOR DELIVERY to members of the party while on tour may be addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post-town. Parcels, packets, &c., of which the immediate delivery is not necessary, should be addressed "PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY."

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—WOOD—December 29, at Tinnevelly, by the Rev H J Schaffter, B A, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev Milnes N S Atkinson, Ch Miss Soc, to Agnes Nickisson, eldest daughter of the Rev J Wood, Ch Miss Soc, Bourne End, Hertfordshire.
EYLES—D'MELLO—December 23, at the Church of Infant Jesus, Ernacollum in Cochin, by the Rev Father F I D'Almeida, Joseph Eyles, Reserve Inspector of Police, Malabar, to Marie Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Anthony D'Mello, Supervisor, D P W—No cards.
HAZLETT—LYS—December 23, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, Surg-Major H J Hazlett, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of E W Lys, Esq, of Manitoba.

DEATHS.

COOPER—January 1, at 7, Ballygunge, Circular Road Calcutta, Cyril, the son of Alfred and Lizzie Cooper, aged 14 months.
SPRING—At Glenrock, Ootacamund, Maria Spring widow of the late Rev F Spring, Madras Ecclesiastica Establishment, aged 81 years.
WHITING—December 29, at Nahun, Lieutenant-Colonel R C Whiting, Retired List, formerly of the 11th Bengal Native Infantry, and of late in command of the troops of his Highness the Maharaja of Sirmoor, aged 61.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1887.

MR. COTTERELL TUPP has supplemented his recent memorandum on the admission of natives to the higher ranks of the Civil Service by a letter in which the merits of open competition for entrance to the service are discussed. The discussion seems to deal rather more largely with first principles than is necessary, but as it is certain that the inquiries of the Public Service Commission will touch upon equally elemental points in the controversy no serious complaint may be made upon this score. The Statutory Civil Service is being put very much upon its defence during the present inquiry, and it is impossible to discuss the merits of that branch of the service without taking into consideration the relative merits of nomination and of competition. But it is quite possible—much more possible than Mr. Cotterell Tupp seems disposed to admit—that people may logically have a high regard for both principles, provided always that each be applied suitably and in the right place. Many of the witnesses before the Commission, he explains, have not made up their minds clearly as to whether or not they prefer open competition to any other mode of selection for the superior Civil Service. But is not this very much like saying that people are slow to make up their minds whether they prefer italics or Roman character, fair weather or monsoon? We take it that it is no part of the duty of the Commission to help the Government to make absolute choice between the two methods of appointment, and therefore that witnesses are not bound to be quite as emphatic as Mr. Cotterell Tupp suggests in pronouncing between nomination and open competition. It is easier to follow him in his justification of the latter method for the entrance of European candidates into the service, and it will be interesting a little later to accompany him in his inquiry into the question whether there are any such essential differences between Oriental and European candidates as will make a system which is best for the latter inapplicable to the former. But the letter abruptly ends at the point at which it promised to throw light upon one of the most difficult questions with which the Commission have to deal, and it gives us nothing beyond a weighty argument, on general grounds, in favour of the principle of open competition. We cannot say that even now, more than thirty years after Lord Macaulay's famous vindication, an apology for it is superfluous. Exaggerated notions, alike of its advantages and of its defects, are almost as prevalent as they were when Macaulay had to call attention to the common-sense aspect of the question. The object being to choose the best men, what methods shall be resorted to? It is as true now as it was in Macaulay's days that the man who does best in an intellectual contest must, as a rule, be the best man, and that apart from the subjects in which he is examined. Macaulay went so far as to say that if the Ptolemaic system of philosophy were to be taught at Cambridge instead of the Newtonian, or Cherokee were the language in which classical distinction were to be acquired instead of Greek, the man who shone in the philosophy of Ptolemy or in the language and literature of the Cherokees would presumably be a better man than he who failed in them. And this stands good after due allowance has been given to all the familiar objections about cramming, the outcry against which, as Mr. Tupp well says, has subsided as people have learnt that cramming in any useful sense only means acquiring the maximum of knowledge in the minimum of time.

Mr. Tupp speaks with little respect of the Statutory Civilian or of the method by which they are selected. This he describes as "nomination, followed by a pass examination to secure a minimum of qualifications," and he already deduces from the evidence given before the Commission that it is and must be a failure. This we know is the popular view, and it would require no little courage for anyone to stand before the Commission and maintain the opposite. It is a question, however, whether the unanimity with which the Statutory Service is denounced is as convincing as a more measured condemnation of the system would be. "What everybody says must be right" is a favourite principal of popular philosophy, but it is not, for all that, necessarily a safe guide of Governments. When Mr. Tupp, *apropos* of the Statutory Civilians, says that "by introducing nomination you unnecessarily exclude some of the very best and ablest competitors," he gives to "best and ablest" an interpretation which the Government would probably reject as inapplicable. If "best" means men with the most highly-trained intellects he is as nearly right as need be; but if it means "fittest" he is not necessarily quite so near the truth. Unsuitable nominations certainly have been made under the Act of 1870, as unsuitable nominations have been made under the Legislative Councils Act. Mr. Tupp writes with some experience of the North-West Provinces, and so does Sir Alfred Lyall, and it happens that they do not agree in their estimates of the Statutory Civilian. Sir Alfred Lyall's testimony, though it scarcely weighs down the evidence that has already been laid before the Commission, at least shows that there is another view than that which the unsparing censors of the system have put forward. He fails to see, he says, any positive evidence that the five gentlemen admitted into the service in the North-West Provinces under the Act of 1870 are inferior to the native civilians who have passed in by the competition system, or that there is any ground for the presumption that after taking into account all considerations, social and political, as well as purely administrative, they are likely to prove less useful servants of the British Government than five native youths selected by competition. "The five Statutory Civilians are probably neither better nor worse, in average ability, than would be five young gentlemen of good position and fair education, who might any day be appointed to the offices in England or France that are not yet open to competition." This testimony does not prove much, but it will serve the purpose of those who, holding that there is a place in our administrative system for the judicious exercise on a restricted scale of the principle of nomination, also hold that a nominated Civilian is not necessarily the embodiment of incapacity that he is often said to be.

We take it that the answer that those who defend the Statutory system would give to Mr. Tupp's observation that the selection must be from the widest possible area is that there may conceivably be posts the choice for which is designedly restricted to a narrow area. Such advantage as is supposed to be derived from employing in responsible posts the members of noble and influential families is gained by deliberately sacrificing such other advantage as may be attained by selecting from the wide field of matriculated students who are able to pass an examination. If the Government, for instance, would do what they have been over and over again urged to do—appoint the younger sons of some of the impoverished Rajput families to military offices—they would necessarily pay small regard to Mr. Cotterell Tupp's principle of selection from the widest possible area. This we put simply by way of illustrative protest against the somewhat too absolute proclamation which some writers have given to the principles of open competition. The Governments themselves cannot go into the witness box; if they could we suspect that they would have good reasons to lay before the Commission for reforming instead of abolishing the much criticised Statutory Service. As to the second branch of the question which Mr. Cotterell Tupp promises to enter upon—"whether there are any such essential differences between Oriental and European candidates as to make a system which is best for the latter inapplicable to the former," some good reasons have already been given why, in the interests of the Mahomedans for instance, an absolutely open competition on the existing system of examination, though apparently on a basis of equality, would result in virtual inequality, and would lead to the predominance of a caste. This is a point on which the leaders of the Mahomedan community feel strongly, and which they will not fail to put before the Commission with as much force as it will admit of.

REUTER'S telegram on the Royal Warrant deals somewhat meagrely with the subject, except in so far as the Artillery and Engineers are concerned. On that point we learn that the General Officers on the British and Indian Lists are to be amalgamated, and a regular number of each to be fixed which is not to be exceeded. The number of General Officers in the British Army has hitherto excited the derision of European armies; but this fault will, in time, be corrected, and the number brought down to a total of one hundred and seventy three of all ranks, of which ninety-four will be taken from the British Cavalry and Infantry, forty-six from the Artillery and Engineers and thirty-three from Indian Staff Corps. This is rather a small proportion for India, but Staff Corps officers run up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by right, and not as will now be the case with officers of British regiments by selection. Under the new Warrant, the second Lieutenant-Colonels of battalions are abolished, and the command is only to be held for four years. The senior Major gives up his company, which is to be held by a Captain, and is himself to perform the duties of the Second-in-Command. This is a great improvement in one way, for it gives more dignity to the rank of Major than has hitherto been accorded to it. But the Majors commanding companies have not been abolished, for three companies are still so commanded, while five are under Captains. Much condemnation has been directed against the mud-major system, but we believe it to be the best arrangement practicable. It gives a certain flow of promotion and at the same time provides a certain number of field officers to command detached parties in the field, thus placing the Infantry more on a footing with the Artillery in this respect. These rules will fall rather heavily on the Majors who were looking forward to the 1st July 1887 to get their step, and should we think be met by slightly raising the senior Major's pay so as to separate him somewhat from the body of officers under him. The age for retirement for this rank will probably be lowered to 47, though it may be allowed to remain at 48, while the age for the retirement of Captains is raised from 40 to 45. This does away with the old complaint about men being retired in the prime of life, though it seems to press rather hardly on the Majors, who are only allowed a two or at most a three years' limit. But the explanation of this is believed to be that promotion above the rank of Captain will go by selection and not by seniority. The Head-Quarter Staff find considerable difficulty in shunting inefficient Colonels who have been their old comrades, and who can go and appeal to the feelings of their old friends to prevent their retirement, but when the case of each officer is disposed of during his Captaincy, the great difference of rank will prevent any personal feeling interfering with the selection, at least in most cases, and will still further enhance the value of the "field" rank. This reason is, of course, not given, but it is almost certain that it has a great deal to do with it. The phrase "the present rights of officers to be preserved" is somewhat vague, but it most probably means that all officers will be allowed their next step under the old rules, and will not become subject to selection till they get that step, excepting always the promotion of Major to Lieutenant-Colonel. The great object of the new Warrant is to secure a good flow of promotion without overburdening the pension list, and with this view the retirement of officers after fifteen years' service has been rendered easier. Formerly an officer of 15 years' service received a gratuity of £1,600, which would, at 35 years of age, purchase an annuity of about £120 a year. Under the new Warrant an officer of that service receives £10 a year for every year of foreign service, and £5 a year for every year of home service, or supposing his time to have been spent half abroad and half at home, an annuity of £112. Under these circumstances he would be slightly a loser, but as the ordinary run of service gives an officer more time abroad than at home the terms are about equal, with the advantage that extra foreign service gives an increased pension. Thus if we take the extreme limit of foreign service practically possible, viz., 14 years' foreign service and one year's home service, the extreme pension ordinarily attainable would be £145 a year, or a great deal more than he could obtain for £1,600. Another reason why the pension system is preferred to a gratuity is, that the latter is often rashly invested, and the recipient reduced to beggary, while a small yearly income, which is unalienable, will at least keep the retired officer from the workhouse. The pension after 20 years' service will remain £200 a year as at present. On the whole, the new Warrant tends to improve the condition and vigour of the Army generally, and provides a way of eliminating the "Queen's bad bargains" before they can do much mischief, though, like all such schemes, it will press rather hardly on the deserving but unlucky officer.

A WRITER in the *Army and Navy Magazine* calls attention to the nursing needs of military hospitals in India. These are admittedly great enough, even if the writer's somewhat grotesque account of the woes of the sick officer and the sick soldier, dependent upon a sleepy bearer or an untrained hospital orderly for nursing and attendance, be put on one side. The picture of two or three sympathising friends "gathering round Brown's bed, drinking his sherry, and discussing one another's ponies in loud tones" is doleful enough if it represents the highest comfort available to the sick Englishman at an up-country station, but we are not altogether dependent upon it for the reason why the system of nursing in Indian military hospitals should, if possible, be changed. Dr. Hamilton, Deputy Surgeon-General of the Lucknow Division, has made some suggestions upon the point which might with advantage be taken into consideration by the Military authorities. He proposes that in each Presidency there should be a separate nursing branch, under the control of the Surgeon-General, with a lady superintendent attached to the Station Hospital at every head-quarters, training "sisters" for general service in the Presidency. There may be difficulties in the way of working such a scheme, but it is doubtful if they would be found to lie altogether or even mainly in the reluctance of ladies to undertake the service which it is proposed to entrust them with. Hospital nursing in India is a peculiarly arduous work, but the ladies who have come out from England to undertake it, and have thereby laid the European community in the Presidency towns under an obligation which cannot be over-estimated, seem not to have counted the cost in labour or health, and it is not likely that if the wants of the British Army in India were made known in England there would be much difficulty in raising a corps of lady nurses, adequate in number and in efficiency, to the requirements of our military hospitals. No one will doubt the value of the services already rendered by English ladies in Indian hospitals. The Surgeon-General of Bombay, in his last two reports, has borne cordial testimony to the good work that the Sisters are doing in the hospitals of this city. Their's is the best work, done from the highest motives, and the spirit that prompted them to give their services for the benefit of the civil population might be trusted to prompt others to similar exertions for the Army. The example of the Netley Sisters seems to encourage that belief.

DR. PARAKH has been appointed Physician of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, in succession to Dr. Vandyke Carter, who has become Principal of the Grant Medical College.

A TRICYCLIST'S CHRISTMAS TOUR.—II.

I SPENT a few days very enjoyably at Mahableshwar. My mornings were occupied in cycling to the different Points up to noon; my afternoons at the Subscription Reading Room, or in the pleasing occupation of doing nothing in particular. I was rather disappointed with the *flora* of the plateau. The forest is mostly scrub, an endless succession of wild guava, jhambul and myrabolam trees, but so far as I could observe there were no large forest-trees like those seen in many places at Matheran. The flora of both stations is pretty much the same, with this difference, that at Mahableshwar and Panchgani the ground is everywhere covered with the English bracken fern. None of the scrub trees appear to be full grown, and there is an appearance of newness about the place. I was rather confirmed in this feeling by a conversation I had with a respectable resident of the sacred village at the junction of the five rivers, who said, with the view, as I suppose, of exciting my charitable sympathies, that before the British *raj* came the whole plateau was cultivated. By the Sirkar's orders cultivation was stopped, the land thrown into *ran* or *jungle*, and the people of his village plunged into poverty. This business of the junction of the five rivers is one of those fictions which have to be reverently received, and will not bear investigation. Four rivers do take their rise on the plateau, but three of them, the Krishna, Yena, and Koina become one just below Satara and flow right across India, while the fourth, the Savitri, drains all the Konkan near the plateau, and flows into the sea at Bankot. The fifth, the Gayatri, is nowhere, I suppose, like the mythical duplicate river at Allahabad, it flows under the bowels of the earth. At the source of these rivers are some small temples. The principal one, from which issue the waters, is an ancient open square or *chowk*, with an arched masonry aisle on the four sides. It is constructed in good taste, but the whole effect is spoilt by covering what should be an open square with a public-works-style corrugated iron roof, the gable end fitted in with a Gothic wheel window, the whole looking very much like the Victoria Theat

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL ARMY WARRANT.

LONDON, JAN. 4, AFTERNOON.

The Royal Army Warrant has been issued, and deals at some length with the questions of appointments, promotion, retirement, pay and pensions.

The present officers will preserve their rights. The general purpose of the Warrant is to diminish the number of superior officers and enforce the principle of selection for the higher regimental appointments. Compulsory retirement is to be maintained.

The Warrant provides for the amalgamation of General Officers of the Artillery and Engineers on the Indian list with those on the British list, meanwhile the effective establishment will be one General, five Lieutenant-Generals, and ten Major-Generals of the British Artillery; one General, three Lieutenant-Generals, and nine Major-Generals of the Indian Artillery; one General, three Lieutenant-Generals, and five Major-Generals of the British Engineers; and one General, two Lieutenant-Generals and five Major-Generals of the Indian Engineers. When the last effective officer of the Indian Artillery and Engineers has been promoted to Major-General the British and Indian Artillery and Engineers will be amalgamated and afterwards promotion will be made to the amalgamated lists, the ultimate object being to make the effective establishment of General Officers of the whole of the Army ninety-four in the Cavalry and Infantry, forty-six in the Scientific Corps, and thirty-three in the Indian Staff Corps.

THE APPOINTMENTS TO THE CABINET.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The statement that Mr. W. H. Smith will be the First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons and Lord Northbrook the Secretary of State for India, is confirmed.

The War Secretaryship has been offered to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

THE PROPOSED RE-UNION OF LIBERALS.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Sir W. V. Harcourt, in which hope is expressed that the speech made by Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on the 23rd ultimo, will lead to a *modus vivendi* being adopted in order to effect the re-union of the Liberals.

According to the letter, Mr. Gladstone is in favour of holding a discussion on the points which have lead to the difference among them with the view of arranging common action for the future.

The Right Hon'ble gentleman, while approving the proposed private Conference, says that he will abstain from taking part in the same.

The Conference meets on the 13th instant, and it will comprise Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Morley, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir W. V. Harcourt, and Lord Herschel.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

DEATH OF THE KEMMENDINE PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMDALAY, JAN. 4.

General Lockhart reports that a body of the enemy having been reported passing six miles from Camp Meiktila on the 1st January, he sent out Captain Elliot with cavalry and mounted infantry, who overtook them, killing a large number and taking sixty prisoners.

On the same day, Major Jeffreys surprised the Kemmendine Prince, killing him, Boh Sein of Ava, and many others, capturing fourteen prisoners, arms, elephants, ponies, &c.

CAMP MOGOUK, DEC. 29.

General Stewart reports all quiet. He has interviewed the leading ruby traders, whose attitude is friendly. A proclamation has been issued that all arms in the districts are to be surrendered within five days.

The Thathanabaing is actively engaged in his plan of helping the Government by sending out the Hypongy's counselling plan.

[REUTER'S TELEAMSGR.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 2nd instant.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Electra, from Hongkong, left here this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72
4½ per cent. „	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	46⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 4.

10 p.m.	72·6

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5.

6 a.m.	69·3
10 a.m.	75·0
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·0

LORD BRASSEY'S yacht the Sunbeam, after a two days' stay in harbour, left last night under the command of her owner. She is bound for Karachi, preceding the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim, in which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay and their suite leave this afternoon. Lord and Lady Brassey will accompany the Governor throughout his tour in Sind, and after leaving Shikarpur will proceed northward *via* Mooltan. On the way back to Delhi they will visit Amritsar and afterwards journey to Jeypore, Agra, Lucknow and Benares, returning *via* Jubbulpore to Naudgaon, from which station the famous travellers make their way to the ancient caves of Ellora recently inspected by the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin.

THE Marine Court investigating the circumstances attending the late fatal collision in the harbour, concluded their inquiry at the Fort Police Court yesterday. The evidence of Mr. Avent was recorded as to the usual practice of pilots. He said that if he saw a white light approaching him and he was going out, and the light apparently determined to cross his bows, he would starboard his helm and go astern of her to avoid a collision. A Custom-house officer stated that he had counted 667 passengers on the King Arthur after the accident and before they were taken ashore. The Court expressed an opinion that they would not frame charges against either of the captains. Judgment in the matter will be delivered next Tuesday.

A QUESTION regarding the desirability of relighting the Rajabai Clock Tower was raised at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday. After some informal discussion, Dr. Waters gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that the Tower should be relit, and that the Acting Municipal Commissioner should be asked to address the Government on the matter. Colonel Portman will second this motion.

THE Governor-General of Goa will shortly attend the opening ceremony of the Marmagoa railway on the 15th instant, and the occasion will be availed of by the Salsette Municipal Chamber to give a public entertainment in honour of his Excellency.

SENHOR ALBERTO MORAES CARVALHO, Governor of Damaun, has asked the Lisbon Minister to relieve him of the post as soon as the term of his office, which will shortly expire, is completed. No successor has yet been spoken of.

THE Surat police have succeeded in capturing three notorious prisoners, who had lately escaped from the Damaun Jail. Before being handed over to the Portuguese authorities, they will be placed before the District Magistrate of Surat on charges of robbery which they committed after their escape from jail.

A TELEGRAM received from Colombo yesterday gives further information regarding the dispute between the Catholics of the Padroado and the Propagandist authorities. It is stated that Dr. Dalgado, Vicar-General of the Goanese Jurisdiction, only submitted to the Papal Delegate on being threatened, "within closed doors," with ecclesiastical censure. The Padroadists have resisted, closing all their twenty-five churches, and they declare that they will maintain the rights of the Padroado at any cost. The churches are secured, and notice has been given to Monsignor Agliardi not to interfere with them. The telegram adds that Dr. Dalgado remains true to the Padroadist cause.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, having vacated command of the Bombay Army, is now *en route* to England, says the *World*, for a short rest before taking over the military charge of the "benighted Presidency." He will only remain for a few weeks at home. This is about as true as the paragraph in the *Times* the other day, which said that Sir John Gorst was on a tour in India.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased, on the representation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, "to permit the title of 'Honourable' to be borne by the members of his Honour's Legislative Council."

THE experiment tried with the Indian Marine steamer Tenasserim, which was cruising about in the Bay of Bengal for some three months with sick soldiers from Burma, is not likely to be repeated. It is said that it would have cost the Government less to have sent the men home to England and brought them out again. Nor were the results satisfactory: there were two deaths on board, and two other men died shortly after they were put on shore.

THE *Pioneer* gives currency to a rumour that a station noted for its high scores in simultaneous match rifle shooting, and long suspected of being too good, is likely to be at last brought to book. The subject is said to be under investigation.

THE Punjab is not so prolific nor so original as Bengal in the matter of new books, but the last catalogue of publications registered in the Punjab contains two or three striking novelties. "*Qissa-i-Warburton Sahib*" is a Punjabi poem, written in Persian characters, "on the tears which gamesters and bad characters entertain regarding Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police," an officer whom Punjabis appear to hold in wholesome awe. Amongst Urdu Books, there is one on ensilage, another on alchemy, a work poetically entitled *The Beauty of Brutes*, which urges the necessity of female education; and one with a title too long to quote, which embodies the reflections of a Chinese traveller on the state of things in India.

THERE does not now appear to be any doubt as to the fate of the Kyemandine Prince. After his narrow escape from General Lockhart, the Prince is likely to have been especially wary and cautious in his movements, but that has not prevented him from being hunted down by Major Jeffreys, General Lockhart's Brigade Major, who surprised and killed him, and put a large number of his followers to the sword.

THE Minister of the Dutch East Indian Colonies has taken steps to relieve the present embarrassed state of the sugar industry in Java. He is about to introduce a bill to suspend the export duties on Java sugar, and also proposes to give the sugar manufacturers the option of paying only one-half of the duty in 1887 and the four following years, the other half to be paid in yearly instalments of one-fifth in the years 1892 to 1896. He has, however, refused to grant any relaxation in current payments.

THERE was a considerable increase in the quantity of land taken up last year under the Assam Settlement rules by tea-planters in Assam. Whereas the previous year the leases issued numbered 210, covering an area of 12,408, the number of fresh leases last year was 317, and the area covered was 23,338 acres. This state of things apparently indicates a more prosperous condition of affairs in the tea industry, for presumably, as the Assam land revenue report observes, those who have taken up the land propose to cultivate it.

THE benefits accruing to a large class of natives of this country from migration to the British Colonies are exemplified by the last emigration report from Britsh Guiana. The number of Indian emigrants now resident in that Colony is estimated at 97,646. The number who migrated there last year was 6,565, and the number who returned to this country was 1,761. There was lying to the credit of these emigrants in the Government Savings Banks at the end of the year no less a sum than £37,839-15-5, which was divided among 5,401 depositors. The returning emigrants remitted to India £23,397-13-10½ besides jewellery and other articles of the estimated value of £4,791-13-4. This seems a satisfactory statement, but the agent laments that, owing to a bad season, there had been a decrease in the deposits in the Savings Banks. It seems that the Indian emigrants are becoming landowners on a large scale in the Colony, and besides the amount deposited in the Bank or remitted to India, large sums are invested in land and cattle. In Berbice alone, it is said, there are 10,000 cattle belonging to the emigrants. The health of the coolies is said to be good, which is an indication that their physical welfare is properly looked after. The death-rate, 22·41 per 1,000 in the case of indentured and 19·53 in that of unindentured coolies, is stated to be the lowest mortality on record in the Colony, and is certainly a gratifying return. The relations between the coolies and their employers seem also to be excellent, the complaints on either side coming before the law courts having greatly decreased.

THE Indian emigrant's ideas of geography are so far restricted as to constitute an element of danger. From the report of the administration of the Emigration Department it appears that three instances occurred in 1885 in which parties attached to various estates in British Guiana deserted under the impression that a road could be found leading directly to Calcutta. It was only after they had wandered for days up and down the broad forests and savannahs of Guiana, exposed to the greatest privations, that they were discovered and brought back.

THE "Simla Bank Libel case," as it is known, has been concluded. It was a case wherein Mr. Francis, an ex-agent of the Bank, sued the above Corporation for Rs. 10,000 damages, for a libel alleged to have been contained in an advertisement which appeared in this and other papers publishing the fact of his dismissal. The District Court of Lahore, in which the suit was instituted in June last, and twice postponed, has now dismissed the action with costs, holding the pleas of justification and privilege set up by the Bank to have been completely established. Mr. Spitta, of the Chief Court Bar, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rattigan, Advocate-General, for the Bank. The Allahabad paper remarks that the "conclusion inevitably suggested by such of the evidence—and that the material portion of it—as has yet appeared is that, Mr. Francis must have aggravated the folly of taking his case into Court by failing to disclose all its bearings to his advisers; or the skilful counsel who represented him would certainly have discouraged his embarking on an action which bore defeat on the face of it."

As an outcome of the disastrous fire which occurred at Tinnevelly on the 26th July last, resulting in such severe loss of life, the Madras Government have resolved upon taking the necessary steps for amending the District Municipalities Act so as to give power to municipal councils to regulate and control theatrical and other performances—a power which they do not possess under the Act as at present framed. In the meantime with a view of guarding against the recurrence of catastrophes of the kind, Government have circulated to all the chairmen of Muncipal councils a letter received from Mr. Whiteside, in which he details the precaution which he took when Collector of North Arcot five or six years ago on the occasion of a native performance being given. The proprietors were compelled to erect their pandal on an open maidan, where there was no fear of sparks falling from adjacent houses on to the dry mats and leaves. The door of the pandal was made double, each half-door being five feet wide and opening outwards; on each side of the pandal an aperture was left 6 feet high and 18 feet wide, which was closed by a tattie fastened on the inside with coir twine, and two men were stationed during the performance—one at each tattie with a sharp knife, ready, on any alarm of fire being given, to cut the twine and let the tatties fall, which would thus afford ample means of egress for those inside; no naked lights were allowed in the pandal. Chairmen of Municipal councils have been directed, until the necessary additions are made to the Act, to insist on some such conditions as the above before granting licenses for temporary erections for public performances. The occurrence of the late catastrophe at the People's Park, which far exceeds in disastrous consequences that which occurred at Tinnevelly, will doubtless emphasize the necessity which exists for very stringent measures being adopted with regard to the erection of pandals of such inflammable material as palmyrah leaves and bamboos.

THE question as to whether or not the Surgeon-General of Madras should accompany the local Government to the Hills, has been decided in favor of his going, as it is thought that his presence is necessary at the head-quarters of the Government. His establishment is, however, to be restricted, as a trial, to one clerk and one peon, who will draw allowances at the same rates as those prescribed for Secretariat establishments. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, prior to his departure, placed on record his opinion that the presence of the Surgeon-General was necessary with the Government, and that his absence would cause great administrative inconvenience.

AT Hyogo, in Japan, Captain Drake, of the British vessel Normanton, is being proceeded against on a charge of manslaughter. The Normanton, it appears, was wrecked in the Kii Channel, when some twenty-five lives were lost, and the allegation is that by neglecting to take proper measures for saving life Captain Drake was guilty of manslaughter. The Naval Court of Inquiry, however, has recorded the verdict that the "master and officers of the Normanton did everything in their power to save life." One peculiarity of the criminal proceedings is that the president of the Naval Court, was not to sit in his magisterial capacity to try Captain Drake on the charge of homicide.

THE P. & O. steamer Thibet on her last trip from Hongkong, made the passage to Nagasaki in four days and eight hours.

MR. LABOUCHERE is not a lover of the Primrose League:—The Liberal "Primrose" League announces a preliminary "committee." We do not want to adopt the badges and the titles of the Conservative organisation. We must combat such servile tomfooleries by ridicule, and assuredly not by an imitation which is the sincerest of flatteries. The sun in its course from east to west beholds no more contemptible or ridiculous object than the sort of hermaphrodite who terms himself a "Knight-Harbinger," and who delights in emulating the silly ways of silly women. The League has issued its manifesto. It is to consist of a President, Lady President and Vice-Presidents, to be appointed by the Supreme Council; Members' Lodges; County, Divisional, and District Councils; a Supreme Council, and an Executive Council. Lodges are to be opened in any part of the British Empire by warrant from the Supreme Council (fee, 10s.). Each Lodge is to consist of a Chief Companion, Deputy Chief Companion and other officers. All may become Companions of Lodges by authority of the Supreme Council (fee 1s.), and they will be entitled to wear the badge of the order at any time, without any extra charge. The Leader of the Liberal Party, the Whips, and the Presidents and Secretaries of the Central Liberal Association and the National Liberal Federation are to be invited to be *ex officio* members of the Supreme Council. Unless, however, I am very much mistaken, not one of these gentlemen intends to have anything to do with the League, not believing that the Liberal cause will be furthered by the adoption by Liberals of these Primrose puerilities.

IF Lord Tennyson, says Henry, had only written his new volume, "Sixty years After," he would never have been heard of:—

Equal boon? Oh, yes, if yonder hill be level with the flat,
Charm us, orator, till the lion look no larger than the cat,

is hardly better as a poetical effusion than

Goosey, goosey gander,
Whither do you wander?

and not up to

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

A REUTER'S telegram from Sydney says the Executive have decided that six of the nine young men upon whom sentence of death was recently passed for having outraged a servant-girl in the suburbs of Sydney shall be hanged. The remaining three are to be imprisoned for life.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 3rd Bengal Infantry arrived in Allahabad by rail on Tuesday.

THE appointment of Captain E. H. Armytage, No. 5-18c Southern Division, R. A., as Intelligence Branch Officer, has been confirmed.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. A. SMYTH, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been transferred to the medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar, and ordered to join, Surgeon J. O. C. Smith, of the 3rd Goorkhas, succeeding him in the 27th Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAIN W. F. CLEVE, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Mhow, has been transferred to Barrackpore; and Captain H. O'B. Owen, Adjutant, Barrackpore, has been transferred to Mhow.

THE Government of India have authorised the issue of ten Martini-Henry rifles to each British Cavalry regiment in India for match shooting purposes, and 200 rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition per rifle, on payment, to each Native regiment for the ten Martini-Henry rifles in possession for match shooting.

THE Government of India has decided that a capital sum paid in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension is not liable to income tax.

A RETURN showing the expenditure of ammunition in the Bengal Presidency during the annual gun practice of the Royal Artillery for the year 1885-86 has just been published. The return may prove of use to the Ordnance Store Department but to no one else.

THE attention of Officers Commanding British and Native regiments is invited in General Orders to G. O. C. C., dated 8th March 1883, page 84, regarding the training of non-commissioned officers and men in the manufacture of blank ammunition on the Morris' system. In order that there may always be men in a regiment conversant with the method, and to avoid the necessity and expense of sending men to arsenals for instruction, those who have been once trained should be detailed to instruct others without delay.

THE circulars issued by the Commissary General-in-Chief are unique in their way. The monthly list for October last—just issued—is not an exception. No. 50 defines the terms "Juar" and "Juari" as used by the natives of the Punjab and North-West Provinces. No. 51 gives the number of carts and bullocks required for departmental purposes at stations in the Bengal Presidency; explains how petty repairs to Commissariat carts are executed in Madras; and asks for suggestions for the making of Commissariat carts. No. 52 is a history of what the Commissary-General-in-Chief has done for the past two years to get high pay for non-commissioned officers and men temporarily withdrawn from regimental duty, in the Commissariat Department; of their having been restricted to the regimental pay of their rank by the Military Accounts Department; and of the Government of India not accepting his recommodation that non-commissioned officers and men, temporarily withdrawn from regiments for duty in the Commissariat Department, on field service, should be brought on the same footing as regards pay as permanent departmental non-commissioned officers. No. 53 is a dissertation on the use of stencil plates, showing where they may be procured, at what cost, and the method of preparing and using them.

CORDERY'S ILIAD.

THERE can be no greater tribute to the marvellous genius of "Homer" than the fact that time only adds to the ranks of his admirers. Not only is he a poet's poet—a *cor cordium*—as shown by the homage of such singers as Virgil, Champman, and Pope, but he has laid his powerful spell in all ages on soldiers and statesmen, on men of action and public life. Like many other men of to-day—whose names rise at once to our thoughts—Mr. Cordery has found himself *possessed* by the spirit of the great father of song, and drawn to devote the spare hours which his duties as resident at Hyderabad allowed him, to the reverent and loving task of translating into English the immortal work of the great poet. The result we believe to be an ample justification of the attempt.

We have perused the two volumes before us with unalloyed pleasure. Mr. Cordery evidently brought to the execution of his task sound scholarship, great command of language, rare taste, and a critical faculty, trained by the careful study of the best models. The outcome has been that his achievement challenges comparison with that of any of his predecessors in the work of dressing Homer in an English garb. We know not whether to praise most his happy selection of words and phrases, or his copious vocabulary and avoidance of monotony, or his strict fidelity in reproducing the thought, and nothing but the thought, of his original. He neither adds to, nor takes from—and so shuns an error into which some translators of Homer have notoriously fallen. Most marked, again, is the skill with which the panorama-like procession of events is maintained, and the dramatic effects of the poem faithfully preserved. The peculiarities of speech, thought, and manner, assigned by Homer to his several characters, have been observed, seized, and delicately reproduced by the translator. Evidences of his poetic instinct are on every page. His study of the original, and, perhaps, of Milton, has so trained his ear, that in many of the passages we miss nothing of the rolling music of the sonorous Greek.

We had marked many passages of surpassing beauty from which to select for quotation. We choose one (bk. viii., 5492 to end) which the greatest living master of song has rendered as an "experiment." Mr. Cordery's version may fairly be compared with Lord Tennyson's, and the reader can judge whether the following lines fall far short of the piece in "Enotch Arden."

So, lifted high with hope, the whole night through
They camp'd outside upon the lines of war;
And many a blazing campfire flamed thereon.
As, when in heav'n, about the fair clear moon,
The stars rise bright, deep in a windless sky,
And every peak and promontory and grove
Stands forth, whilst their highest the heavens break up,
A boundless empyrean; every star
Shows, and the shepherd sees with gladden'd heart;
Such and so thick in front of Ilion's towers
Midway betwixt, the fleet and Xanthus' streams
The watch-fires, kindled by the host of Troy.
A thousand blazed upon the plain; by each
Within the ruddy glow sate fifty men;
While by their chariots stood their steeds, and champ'd
Spelt and white barley, waiting for the Dawn
Of Morning on her fair ethereal throne.

Mr. Cordery has been particularly happy in reproducing the pathos of Homer. The tragic death of Hector, the lamentations of Priam and Hecuba, and, above all, the anguish and wailings of the widowed Andromache are rendered in such away as to appeal to our feelings almost as powerfully as does the original, and the deeply pathetic situation passes away with one of those Homeric transition formulæ which mark the shifting of the scene:—

She wail'd and all the women echo'd wail.

We should add an encomium of the beauty of the setting which the publishers have given to these fine volumes.—*Homeward Mail.*

CRICKET AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, JAN. 3.

THERE was a time, perhaps less than half a century ago, when the princes of Kattywar often met their Bhayats with drawn swords at the head of their men to settle disputed questions of land, &c., and as often did good Rajput blood dye the soil of the province, where now civilization is spreading its beneficial influences all around. Now it seems that cold steel has been entirely superseded by the willow, the wielding of which has as many attractions for the young Rajput lairds as the flashing of trusty swords had for their less civilized fathers. To come to the point, a cricket match was arranged by Colonel C. Wodehouse (who is himself a capital cricketer and takes great interest in his national game) between a team of the Rajkumar College boys and one from the Talukdari Girasia school at Wadhwan, to be played at Rajkote. Both the elevens were composed of boys alone, no masters playing on either side. Through the kindness of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and Mr. W. H. White, manager of his Highness's State Railway, the Wadhwan team were allowed a free return pass for themselves, servants and kit to Vankaner, whence the party proceeded to and returned from Rajkote by special horse dak, very kindly laid by the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi and Rajkote and Mr. Ganpatrao N. Laud, State Karbhari of Vankaner, who did all in his power to make the boys comfortable at Vankaner. The party arrived at Rajkote on the 27th ult., and were accommodated in the Jamnuggur Utara, a spacious building lent for the occasion by that most liberal of Chiefs, H. H. the Jam Saheb. All other arrangements for the convenience of the party were made by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, through his energetic Karbhari, Mr. Mothichand Talsi, who was ever ready to do his utmost to make the trip enjoyable for the boys.

The match was played on the College cricket ground in the extensive maidan, facing the College buildings, on the 28th ultimo. The toss was won by the captain of the College team, Ramsinghji of Sihor, who elected to send the opposite side in to bat. Shivsinghji and Khumansinghji began the innings by batting to the bowling of Ramsinghji and Ranjitsinghji, but unfortunately for the Wadhwan eleven, when the first ball was bowled, Shivsinghji struck his wicket and had to retire, much to the disappointment of his side, as he was their steadiest bat. His place was taken by Bhagavatsinghji, who played steadily for a time, but, injudiciously running for a two when it was hardly practicable, he was very cleverly stumped by Ranjitsinghji, who is the best all round player in the Rajkumar College. Of the batsmen who followed, Chandrasinghji played the most steadily, and added 26 to the score. He was well bowled by Madarsingji of Saila. The College Eleven then went in to bat to the bowling of Kasalsinghji and Bharatsinghji. Madarsingh and Jetmal were the two first to bat. The former batted for a time in his usual steady style, but Jetmal was disposed of by Kasalsingh for a "duck." Madarsingh, in a former match with the Wadhwan Kumars, had put together 50 runs in grand style, but on this occasion he was clean bowled by Bharatsinghji after making only 3. Out of the rest of the players, who followed, only Takhatsing went into double figures. He made 10 and was then bowled by Kasalsingh. In the second innings the Talukdari School eleven made 118, of which Chandrasingh contributed a well played 49 and Shivsing and Gagubha 23 each. On the opposite side in a total score of 50 runs, Ajitsaug and Jetmal made 10 each. *En passant*, it might be mentioned that very good batting and fielding was displayed on both sides, but disinterested spectators could not help yielding the palm to the Wadhwan boys, who had been brought well up to the mark through the careful training of their head master, Mr. S. A. Strip. The bowling of Kasalsingh was particularly effective in both innings.

Colonel Wodehouse, the Political Agent, and Mr. Younghusband, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, cannot be thanked sufficiently, not only for the interest they took in getting up the match, but also for showing a decided mark of encouragement by standing umpires—one for the College, the other for Wadhwan. Thanks are also due to Mr. Macnaughten and his boys, especially to Kumar Shri Ajitsinghji of Dhangra, for the hospitality shown to the Wadhwan Eleven while at Rajkote.

The following are the scores:—

TALUKDARI GIRASIA SCHOOL C. CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Shivsingh, hit his wicket	0	b Ranjitsinh	23
		c Kiritsingh, b Ramsingh	0
Khumansingh, b Jetmal	32		
Bhagvatsingh, stumped Ranjitsingh	2	b Ramsingh	0
Bharatsingh, b Ramsingh	3	b Ramsingh	0
Abhesingh, b Ramsingh	0	b Madarsingh	4
		c Ramsingh, b Jetmal	49
Chandrasingh, b Madarsingh	26		
Gagubha, b Jetmal	9	b Ramsingh	23
Nanbkhan, stumped Madarsingh	11	not out	8
Takhatsingh, b Ramsingh	2	b Madarsingh	0
Kasalsingh, b Madarsingh	6	b Madarsingh	1
Malubha, not out	0	b Ramsingh	0
		Extras	9
	91		118

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE C. CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Madarsingh, b Bharatsingh	3	b Nasibkhan	4
Jetmal, b Kasalsingh	0	b Bharatsingh	10
		c Bharatsingh, b Kasalsingh	10
Ajitsingh, b Kasalsingh	6		
		c Takhatsingh, b Kasalsingh	1
Ramsingh, b Bharatsingh	1	b Bharatsingh	4
Kiratsingh, b Kasalsingh	0	c Chandrasingh, b Kasalsingh	7
Ranjitsingh, b Bharatsingh	6	c Takhatsingh, b Kasalsingh	3
Takhatsingh, b Kasalsingh	10	b Bharatsingh	0
Kalavala, b Kasalsingh	0	not out	4
Ram Kotila, b Kasalsingh	0	b Kasalsingh	0
Shivsingh, b Kasalsingh	0	Stumped Bharatsingh	1
		Extras	6
	38		60

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE meet yesterday morning was at the Rifle Butts at Bandora, when about a dozen members of the Hunt put in an appearance. The morning was all that could be desired, a heavy dew and no wind, and we were therefore not surprised to hear a hound give tongue almost as soon as the Master had thrown the pack into the marshy ground on the far side of the ruined causeway. It is a nasty place to draw however, as it lies so close to the salt marshes, across which a jack had evidently just travelled, as the hounds were soon on his track, but were called off, as the ground is a great deal too soft for horses to follow. They soon hit on another line, but a very stale one, of which they could make nothing, so a move was made in the direction of the blackthorn covert, which was drawn blank. The pack was then trotted off to Chuckla, which covert they were not called upon to draw, as the Master had barely reached the top of the covert before he was warned by a hallos from two of the field who were a lagging behind that a jack had been viewed, and with little delay the hounds were soon on his track and "set the tamboreen a rowlin'," as James Pig of immortal memory would have said. Three or four fields with cactus hedges brought us into the Andheri-Cooria Road, after crossing which the whole of the field were at fault, some going to the left and some to the right of the hill, on which the well-known mango plantation grows. The Master alone stuck to the pack, which took a line straight over the hill at a pace which none of us expected in such cramped country, and when after crossing the low-lying ground at the foot of the hill the hounds threw up their noses, the Master found himself alone with the pack after about as fast a ten minutes as has ever been run in Salsette. The field dropped in one by one and learnt that the hounds had gone like demons until the check, and what became of the jack was a mystery, as the scent was breast high and they lost him in the open; but there were several nullahs about, some of them with water still in them, so it is probable that Master Jack's earth was in the banks of one of these, and from this place of safety he was able to look down with disdain upon his baffled pursuers.

The next meet is at Andheri, for which it is hoped there will be sufficient subscribers to run a special train.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of H. E. the Governor's tour in Sind and Cutch:—

Thursday, Jan. 6.—Leave Bombay in H. M. I. T. S. Tenasserim at 2 p.m. Departure private.
Friday, Jan. 7.—At sea.
Saturday, Jan. 8.—Arrive Karachi at 4 p.m.; receive Municipal address on landing.
Sunday, Jan. 9.—Leave for Shikarpur at 8-30 p.m.
Monday, Jan. 10.—Arrive Shikarpur at 2-20 p.m.
Tuesday, Jan. 11.—Visit Jacobabad, returning to Shikarpur in the evening.
Wednesday, Jan. 12.—Horse Show.
Thursday, Jan. 13.—Leave Shikarpur at 11-58 a.m.; arrive Sukkur at 2 p.m.
Friday, Jan. 14.—Leave Sukkur at 12 noon.
Saturday, Jan. 15.—Arrive Kotri at 12-15 a.m.; visit Hyderabad.
Sunday, Jan. 16.—Leave Kotri at 12-35 a.m.; arrive Karachi at 5-40 a.m.
Monday, Jan. 17.—Open Fine Arts College and preside prize-giving at Madrassah, morning; party at the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram's in the afternoon, and reception in the evening.
Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Receive deputations and addresses; leave Karachi in Tenasserim at 4-30 p.m.
Wednesday, Jan. 19.—Arrive Mandvi at 12 noon; arrive Bhuj at 6 p.m.; receive and return visits of H. H. the Rao.
Thursday, Jan. 20.—Bhuj.
Friday, Jan. 21.—Leave Mandvi.
Saturday, Jan. 22.—At sea.
Sunday, Jan. 23.—Arrive Bombay at 7 a.m. Arrival private.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE following Notification was issued as a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* yesterday evening:—

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

Vaman Shivaram Apte, Esq., M.A.
H. Batty, Esq. M.A.
Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Esq., B.A.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Esq., L.M.
Reverend A. G. Cane, M. A.
Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Esq., B.A., LL. B.
Professor James Darmesteter.
J. F. Gonsalves, Esq., L.M.
B. M. Malabari, Esq.
Colonel W. Merriman, R. E.
Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, Esq., B. A.
Gokuldas Kaliandas Parukh, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Dastur Darasha Pestonji Sanjana, Esq., B. A.
Reverend R. Scott, M. A.
R. N. Stenndale, Esq.
Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurwala, Esq., B.A., L.C.E.

SWISS WATCHES WITH ENGLISH HALL MARKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have read with much satisfaction in your issue of this morning an account of the effort which is being made in England to put a stop to a nefarious practice which operates very injuriously upon English watch manufacturers. Such numbers of inferior Swiss watches in English marked and even English made cases are imported into India and sold as English watches at low prices that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain a fair price for the genuine article. We, ourselves, had a dozen of these plausible frauds sent out to us sometime back, which went off in no time, and, judging from the numbers sent to us from all parts of the country for repairs, they are popular. We would not wish to be understood to depreciate Swiss made watches, or to claim universal superiority for those of English make; on the coutrary, plenty of rubbish is turned out in Liverpool and Coventry, and some of our very highest class watches are made in Switzerland. But the misrepresentation implied by the English case on the Swiss movement is distinctly and intentionally dishonest. We are not, however, sure that the remedy is so easy as the deputation appeared to think. The only practical remedy available for the protection of the Indian public is to disregard the stamp on the case altogether, and rely upon the experienced advice of respectable dealers.—Yours, &c.,

MARCKS & Co., LD.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

WE have got a Ministry in time for the confectioners' truce. Its head-man, Goblet, is a beautifully-built Tom Thumb, with a big head, staring and prominent blue eyes, a long but snubby-ended nose, and an air of splendid self-confidence. What mannikin ever was there who was not self-confident and always ready for action whenever it involved a fight? This particular one is not exactly choleric, but he is aggressive as a game-cock. One feels when he is engaged in a colloquy or controversy as though he were treading on ground thickly strewn with highly sensitive percussion caps. He is as fond of badgering a clerical as a dog is of worrying a cat. Goblet is no red Radical, but a reduced copy, in Republican surroundings, of the sceptical, liberal and frondeur bourgeois of Louis Philippe's time, who, as a National Guard, was "always ready to defend the Government, or, if need be, to overthrow it." Not for the whole world would he abolish the Concordat, because, with his legal training, it is an arena in which, as Minister of Cults, he can badger the French priests, bishops, and cardinals, and override the Nuncio. René Goblet has the gift of clear speech and ideas; but his horizon is narrow and provincial. He was such a great man at the Amiens bar, that he feels here relatively small, although Premier, and able to sit upon the whole secular clergy. When out of office, he and Comte de Douville-Maillefeu, the Tom Duncombe of the Chamber, and a descendant, if you please, through the Comtes de Pontoise of Charlemagne, hunt in couples. The Comte has tried to convert Goblet to Hyacinthism. But the Voltairéanism of the latter is in too fast colours for that. They both come from Amiens. Goblet's nose and cranium resemble the head and bill of a wild duck of the Somme—a kind of game which he often sits up whole nights in winter, in the marshes of that river, to shoot and bag at dawn. Madame Goblet is a tall and rather fine woman, of correctly genteel demeanour. She looks down with reverential admiration on her little great lord and master. He seems, on entering a drawing-room behind her, like a torpedo-boat in the wake of a large steamer. They are both highly esteemed at Amiens, where they are friends and neighbours of Jules Verne.—*Truth.*

"AN EDUCATIONAL FARCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading I have just noticed an article in the *Pioneer*, reprinted from what is called "the Lahore paper." By this vague designation, I presume, is meant either the abusive *Tribune* that has directed the recent educational impolicy of the Punjab, or the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which may have endeavoured to emulate the tone of its contemporary under the perhaps erroneous impression that it could do so with

Medical classes, composed mainly of sons of Hakims and Baids, who are Oriental scholars and to whom inducements are held out also to frequent the European Medical School, should be looked upon with professional jealousy by ordinary European Surgeons, for there can be no doubt that, if the sons of Hakims and Baids were trained (simultaneously with Oriental and General) studies, as now provided only in the Oriental College', not only in their own systems but also in European Medicine and Surgery, they would be better, cheaper and more trusted by the native community than the ordinary run of native doctors trained only under the European system. Dr. Center appears also to have forgotten to mention that the Oriental Medical students used also to enjoy the lectures of his colleague, Dr. Rahim Khan, and he himself is said to have offered an appointment in the Medical School to the successful physician and teacher of the Baid class, Pandit Janardan. Whenever attempts have been made in previous years, to abolish these classes, there has been an outcry against such an injudicious course in the native community, to which numerous members of the Senate lent the weight of their support, including the eminent Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, Dr. W. H. Bellew, C.S.I., a warm advocate of the usefulness of the Hakim and Baid classes. I must also add that the leaders of Medical teaching on the Continent of Europe, if not also in England, have a much higher appreciation of the value of Oriental Medical Literature, Science and use of drugs then the bulk of Assistant Surgeons in this country, eager for practice and promotion, few of whom study native methods or cultivate friendly relations with native physicians and benefit by their experience.

5. As regards the Central Asian students, there is also no doubt that the recent rules of the Panjab University have tended to drive them away, but, just in the case of the Oriental Law classes, it is absurd, first practically to abolish a class and then to complain that few or no students attend it. By any other country, for instance, Russia, special efforts would be made to attract Central Asian students, no matter what their age or proficiency. This Senate has already pointed out in an address to a former Viceroy that these students return to their homes with lessened dislike to our Government, which has allowed them the means of instruction in their own revered literature, if not as pioneers of British civilization. Some of the men, I have no doubt, would have rendered invaluable service as guides and interpreters to expeditions like those of Col. Lockhart. Some of the Central Asian students were distinguished scholars from Samarkand, Bokhara and other places, who left territories under Russian influence, attracted by the reputation of the Oriental College. One of them, Habibullah, was a Mathematician, whom the late Professor Lindsay, himself a Cambridge Wrangler, declared to be his equal in Mathematical knowledge. Habibullah died at the Lahore Hospital and was dissected. His remnants were then put into a sack which was given to his Badakshani friend and fellow-student, a proceeding which led to several Central Asian students abandoning the College, as I pointed out in a report written some years ago.

6. As regards "the regular work of the College," fault is found, with the fact that the teachers only taught for 3 hours a day, but this, in my humble opinion, is quite enough for efficient teaching, whilst it should also be remembered that they have to devote their leisure to literary labours, such as compilation and translation. The students, however, study six hours a day, three of which are devoted to Oriental and three to General, studies. The Sub-Committee's report is its own condemnation, for it surely cannot be maintained that the sum of Rs. 24,000 per annum is excessive for the remuneration of 22 professors, 22 teachers and for stipends among over 250 students. No doubt, some of the teaching is "the same stuff as is taught in primary schools," and it might have been added that some of it is also "the same stuff as is taught in the F.A., B.A. and M.A. Classes of the Government College." If professors and teachers have "an *average* of 5 to 6 pupils each" (the large numbers in the lower classes are conveniently ignored), this is due to the variety of subjects taught and compares favourably with several Government Colleges in which the B.A. and M.A. classes consisted of one or two students each.

As for stipends given to students who would otherwise have "to make their living by begging" this is a ridiculous perversion of the fact and tradition in this country that Moulvis and Pandits are supported during their studies by the merit-gaining charity of their pious co-religionists. It should not be forgotten that the Oriental College was specially started in order to revive ancient Oriental learning and sciences, and to encourage *unremunerative* studies by giving stipends to their students. The French might similarly suggest the abolition of their renowned School of Oriental Languages, or of the well-endowed chair of Chinese, which for 21 years has only had one pupil, who studied in the hope of succeeding its distinguished incumbent.

All endowments for research can similarly not be subjected to a "*paying*" standard, and I can only say that the curtailment or abolition of any of the functions of the Oriental College is a breach of the conditions on which the subscriptions and donations for the Punjab University were asked for and received and is counter to the Statutes of the University which lays down that "1, an Oriental College *shall* be maintained" by the University as made over to it by its predecessor, the Panjab University College.

7. Nothing can more characterize the conduct of those who now dispose of the funds and organization of the University, than the reduction of 660 rupees out of the miserably small grant of 840 rupees per annum for six literary and scientific journals, called "news papers" in the Lahore Journal. Rs. 15 per month were allotted to the Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian Critical Journals, respectively, all of which, especially the former, enjoy a deserved reputation amongst scholars and besides encouraging research, enable the students, for whom they are chiefly written, to express modern thoughts in a classical garb.

Dr. Rost, among other scholars, spoke to me very highly of the "Vidioday," the Sanscrit critical journal, which is conducted by one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca India," and applied for all the back numbers. Of papers of that description,—which were proposed to be abolished without any reference to specialists by the majority of the Oriental College Committee a short time before the Sub-Committee which was to propose reductions, even met—the present report, as quoted by the Lahore paper, has the following to say, which is significant as regards the spirit and culture of Dr. Center, who guided the Sub-Committee, instead of defending, or apologizing for, his own previous report :—

"Rupees 840 were paid for newspapers and those bought were found to be sheets which had no appreciable sale," as if journals of the kind were ever meant to "pay," and as if the term "newspapers" was sufficiently explanatory of Arabic, Sanscrit, and Persian Critical journals. That the journals in question were brought out "at their own risk" by some of the teachers with the aid of the small subsidy to which I have referred from an University whose "Premier Faculty" is declared by the Act of 1882 to be "Oriental", throws a sufficient light on the present administration. Again, fault is found with the employment of two copyists at Rs. 20 per month, who were engaged in transferring the lectures of professors and translators on to lithographic paper for the press, but, surely, it cannot be expected that the professors and translators shall not only render European works on Science and Literature into the vernaculars, but also be their own copyests or lithographers. If one of the copyists only "got on at the tremendous speed of 4 or 5 pages a day" in the beautiful handwriting of which they are masters, that might have been a reason for compelling him to do more work, or to increase the establishment if it were really desired to promote European knowledge through the medium of the vernaculars, but this can scarcely be the object of the present managers of the University ; on the contrary, in an institution, mainly founded for Oriental purposes and for "research," the encouragement to Literature and rewards to authors "for the whole year, is put down at the magnificent" sum of Rs. 60, of which Rs. 40 are the interest of my endowment for "an essay on educational reforms" and the remaining Rs. 20 the interest of a prize founded by Mr. A. Brandreth for the best examination in my "Sinin-i-Islam," both of which subjects have not been advertised for competition.

8. As for my not assisting the Sub-Committee with what it is pleased to call my "valuable information and advice," I was too unwell at the time to do so, but had I been well, I should have declined to have anything to do with a Committee, the majority on which had repeatedly shown its hostility to the objects of the Oriental College, whilst my protests to the Senate do not appear to have been laid before that body or to have been discussed by it.

It might also be imagined from the concluding remarks of the "Lahore paper" that I was retiring with a very liberal pension from the Oriental College. This is not the case. The pension is exclusively from the Government, and is for my service as Principal of the Lahore Government College. Whether it is "very liberal" or not is certainly not a question to be decided by the detractors of the good work done in the extra-official Oriental College which, *pace* the "Lahore paper," will ever be remembered, whereas its failure will inflict an indelible stain on those who, whether from ignorance, jealousy or malice, are ruining one of the noblest institutions that private enterprize has ever founded in India. Progress in this country should not mean a denial of its past, but the culture of its best results under the varying conditions of the age. This progress, so far as the Panjab University might have aided in so good a cause, can certainly not be effected by its present management.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. LEITNER, LL.D., D.O.L.

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THE RESCUE OF EMIN PASHA.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes the following to the *Times*:—"Africa is not to be repressed. The Royal Geographical Society may throw her over and European politicians wish in strong language they could follow suit ; but, whatever other regions of the globe may absorb the attention of geographers and politicians, the dusky continent, like the poor, is always with them. Now she threatens to furnish us with excitement for months, if not for years. With Mr. Stanley within her borders at the head of an army —not the official Stanley of the Congo Free State, but the Stanley who found Livingstone and crossed the Continent—we may expect to hear of stirring events, that is, supposing Mr. Stanley accepts the task which has been offered to him. As, however, he has been summoned by the King of the Belgians, it may be doubted whether he will be at liberty to accept the mission which has been offered him. The disaster at Stanley Falls, and the disorganization which reigns at various other points of the Congo, demand an experienced and firm hand to raise the Congo Free State from its present condition of collapse. At the same time it is evident that the choice of Mr. Stanley as a leader, if he does accept, is a sure indication that the organizers of the expedition to succour and reinforce Emin Pasha mean that it shall be a success at all hazards. The caravan, if Mr. Stanley should go, will doubtless be so strong in numbers and so well armed and drilled, that it might well be called an army. If Mr. Stanley and his followers can reach Emin Pasha peacefully, well. If not peacefully, still we may be assured they will reach him or perish in the attempt. It is clear that, if this second Gordon is to be succoured at all, we must be prepared to fight if necessary. This is probably the reason why our Government is ostensibly keeping its hand out of the matter altogether, and leaving it to "private enterprise" backed by the £10,000 contributed by the Egyptian Government. I fear, however, our Government cannot shirk its responsibility, which is admitted, in this way. If disaster befalls an expedition such as is contemplated, they will be compelled to take the matter up ; and so it would have been better had they come forward immediately and undertaken the task directly. Certainly, Egypt's contribution of £10,000 will not suffice for the expenses of the proposed expedition ; and no doubt the private individuals who have undertaken the task are quite prepared to expend another £10,000, or even £20,000. The most active and prominent of these individuals is, I believe, Mr. William Mackinnon, the wealthy and liberal Glasgow merchant and chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and Mr. Stanley's staunch friend, supported by what may be called the Manchester school of mercantile geographers.

"Mr. Stanley, as is known, proposed to proceed by Uganda, the territory of his old friend Mtesa, whose wicked son now reigns in his stead ; that is, of course, taking for granted that Mr. Stanley does go, which is now more doubtful than ever. This preference for the Uganda route is regarded by some of the best authorities on the subject as unfortunate. Your readers should consider the enormous size of the caravan, the immense stores of provisions that must be taken, not to mention the supplies that will be necessary for Emin Pasha and his large following, in order to realize difficulties which will have to be faced in a country like Africa. To cross the Victoria Nyanza in boats is hardly to be thought of, so that the route seems to lie between the east and the west sides of the lake. Mr. Stanley knows the former, and has coasted the lake by the latter side, but which route he may choose remains to be seen. According to the latest accounts of the east coast of the lake from the late Dr. Fischer, it would be almost impossible for a caravan to make way by that route. Mr. Stanley, then, should he go, may think it advisable to take advantage of the fact that Emin Pasha can meet him at the south end of Lake Albert Nyanza with his steamers, and so go by Karagwe, whose gentle king, Rumanika, all readers of Mr. Stanley's great book will remember. Whichever route he takes he will almost certainly have to reckon with the Uganda potentate, and it does seem more than possible that by the time the expedition reaches its destination, instead of relieving Emin Pasha and his followers, it may only add to their embarrassment ; may, in fact, appear empty-handed. Supplies by the way cannot be reckoned on. A famine, M. Revoil informs us, is raging all through Ugogo and Unyanyembe, and to take a large caravan laden with stores and ammunition not available for purchasing food, even if obtainable, by this route would involve great risk of disaster. Moreover, animals of burden could not be taken, and they seem to us indispensable.

"Mr. Stanely will certainly accomplish at all risks what he undertakes, but it seems so possible that there will be great delay in starting and that the expedition may reach its destination with few available resources, that the advisability of equipping another expedition supplementary to that of Mr. Stanley is being seriously considered. It would in no sense be a rival expedition, but a co-operative one, doubling the chances of Emin Pasha being reached, and that speedily and with ample means of relief. This expedition would take the route through Masailand, so recently explored by Mr. Joseph Thomson, and naturally, Mr. Thomson would be offered the leadership, seeing that he knows every step of the way and is thoroughly familiar with the temper of the people. As has already been pointed out in the *Times*, by keeping well to the east of Ugogo, touching at Lake Baringo, passing through Suk and Turkan, and then almost due westwards to the stations on the Nile, Uganda may be altogether avoided. Should Mr. Thomson be sent on such an expedition, he would endeavour to make use of camels and mules, thereby vastly increasing his carrying power, as well as the fighting power of his followers, should fighting be absolutely necessary. But we may be sure from Mr. Thomson's past peaceful successes that if he did undertake an expedition, he would almost certainly be able to carry it out without the shedding of blood. Both in his first expedition to the wild Rua country, and in that which he accomplished among the terrible Masai, he had to face dangers quite as great as those which any of his fellow-African explorers have had to contend with.

"Since so much difference of opinion exists among geographers as to the best route, it is felt that when so valuable a life is at stake, the risk of failure should be reduced to a *minimum*. The true heroism of Emin Pasha does not seem to be realized ; he is, indeed, a second Gordon—the noblest at least of Gordon's lieutenants. For eight years he has stuck to his post, for, if he had wanted to leave, he could have done so, as Junker has done. With absolute disinterestedness he has cast his lot in with his men, whom he refuses to desert, and at the same time he is governing his province with such success, that even after all the Mahdi troubles, that province is a going concern which, with a little outside help, might be made to yield a large annual surplus. A year ago he wrote that his ammunition might at a stretch be made to last a twelvemonth, yet his most recent letters say little about the difficulties of the situation, but dwell far more on his scientific collections and his own anxiety for their safety. And yet we know he must be reduced to great straits for all the necessaries of life in such a situation. To withdraw Emin Pasha would be to deliver over his province once more to barbarism and to slavery ; to maintain him where he is, and give him adequate support, would be to plant a broad area of a civilization in the very heart of Africa that might ultimately spread and leaven the whole mass. Too much, therefore, cannot be done to encourage and succour such a man.

"It is of interest to note that the Masailand route would lead through a region which, according to the treaty just concluded, is under English influence. A wide belt of territory leading from the coast across Masailand to Victoria Nyanza has been left un-Germanized and free to British enterprise, and as a fact it is by far the most hopeful region in all this part of Africa. The great stretch of country claimed by the German-African companies is at present practically valueless, and it is so sparsely peopled that it is doubtful whether much can ever be made of it. No direct assistance whatever will be given by the German Government, which declines even to appoint officials. The plateau region, again, to the north of Kilimanjaro is, with a few low lying exceptions, one of the healthiest for white men, and seems to be the natural outlet for all the trade between the comparatively rich and well-populated regions around the two Nyanzas and the coast. Moreover, it would be of great service to try the experiment of leading a camel caravan through this country ; if succesful, then assuredly all the Upper Nile trade could be tapped in this direction. Under the circumstances the arrangement is one with which we have no great reason to be dissatisfied, and the restriction of the Sultan's influence to within 50 English miles of the coast is not greatly to be deplored.

"If we wish to relieve Emin Pasha and his followers, not a moment should be wasted. The expedition ought, indeed, to have started by this time ; for the ammunition of the party must now be all but exhausted, and they must be in a critical position indeed. Every month's delay renders success less and less probable, and we know that a caravan of the dimensions necessary for a relief expedition is no easy matter in Africa. Happily, Mr. Thomson is on the spot, ready to start at a few days' notice ; he has had ample experience in such work, and we may be sure that when he has once started no time will be lost. The important thing is to get the leader *en route* for the starting point."

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PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL ADYE, writing to the *Times*, says :—"It is understood that considerable changes are contemplated in regimental organization, which, if carried out, may seriously affect the present position and future promotion of officers of the Army, and I shall feel obliged by your allowing me to offer a few remarks on this difficult and important subject.

"In framing rules for regimental organization, there are two principles which should be steadily kept in view, and to which no one, I think, will object.

"1. That the number of officers in each rank in a battalion should be limited to the duties required.

"2. That officers of all ranks should be of such an age as will insure physical efficiency.

"For many years past, and until lately, the establishment of officers for an infantry regiment of two battalions had, with occasional variations, stood as follows :—2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 16 captains of companies, and 32 lieutenants, or 54 in all. It will be observed that the number of juniors to field officers was in the proportion of 48 to 6, or 8 to 1.

"Consequently, the prospect of ever rising to the command of a battalion at a proper age was, for the great body of the juniors, very remote. In fact, taken by itself, the old regimental establishment could only lead to stagnation. This difficulty is not peculiar to the British Army. It is one which afflicts the regimental officers of all the European Powers. In every army are to be found numerous middle-age men in the lower ranks, discouraged as to their prospects, tired of routine, and gradually becoming inefficient ; and, as a consequence, many of those who ultimately may rise to command are more or less unfit for the responsibilities thrown upon them late in life.

"Various efforts have been made by us within the last few years to remedy this state of affairs, which is so detrimental to the general efficiency of our troops.

"Selection as regards the higher grades, which should be carefully and steadily enforced, no doubt offers a partial remedy, and compulsory retirement with pension at certain fixed ages is another ; but even these do not of themselves afford an entirely satisfactory solution. For instance, extreme selection must naturally tend to retard and extinguish the hopes of those passed over, some of whom may be men of fair ability, and who will necessarily become disheartened.

"Compulsory retirement, on the other hand, of regimental officers at fixed ages is not only very costly, but may be the means of depriving the service of efficient men. There is, however, a third measure, which, if carried out, combined with the other two, will tend to mitigate their objectionable features and will go far to accomplish the desired result. May it not be possible to reorganize, to some extent, the proportions of regimental officers in the various ranks —that is, to increase the upper and reduce the lower, coupled with some diminution of the total ? Is it essential to the efficiency of a battalion that it should contain so many junior officers ?

"We hear in these days a great deal as to the necessity for a change in our old order of fighting in long deployed lines. The general opinion, not only in England, but on the Continent, tends to give more freedom and individuality to the leaders of comparatively small bodies of infantry. The old arrangement by which a colonel led on his battalion in line seems to be looked on as a thing of the past. The great military Powers of Europe have, it is understood, almost universally adopted a system of dividing a battalion into four sections, each under a mounted officer. If this arrangement is sound, and there is a general concurrence of opinion to that effect, it points at once to the advisability of altering the old organization of officers so as to suit the new order of battle—that is, to increase the number of field officers and to reduce the juniors to a *minimum*. But, if the principle is conceded in a tactical sense, it will be found to be beneficial, not only from that point of view, but also for purposes of promotion.

"Before going any further, I would advert for a few moments to the changes carried out in the Royal Artillery some years since in the same direction, and with the same double object, as just spoken of, by the late Lord Cardwell, one of the greatest Ministers of War that we have had in recent days. Lord Cardwell in 1871-2found that considerable stagnation was apprehended in the lower ranks of this great corps, and he set himself to remedy the defect. He first of all made all the higher staff officers and those in the civil departments supernumerary, and added 17 lieutenant-colonels to the corps for duties with the Auxiliary Forces. He promoted all first captains to be majors, on the just principle that their responsible duties required it. Then, turning to the lowest rank, he, after careful inquiry, decided that two lieutenants would suffice for a garrison battery in lieu of three as heretofore ; and by this arrangement the number of officers in that rank was reduced by about 80. By these measures, and without incurring great cost, he at once not only improved efficiency—that is, he reconciled rank with duties—but, by increasing the upper and diminishing the lower ranks, he greatly improved the prospects of promotion.

"To revert to the question of infantry. When Mr. Childers became Minister for War in 1880, the scheme of promotion and retirement founded on the report of Lord Penzance's Commission was beginning to take effect. It may be shortly described as one of compulsory retirement on pension for all ranks at fixed ages, without special reference to efficiency or otherwise. For instance, one of its provisions laid down that every captain who had completed 20 years' service (about 40 years of age) must retire on a pension of £200 a year. This was doubtless one way of giving a flow of promotion, but, if it had not been modified, it would not only have entailed the loss of many efficient officers in the prime of life, but the cost would have been enormous. It was, I believe, calculated that under the old regimental organization upwards of 40 per cent. of the officers could never rise beyond the rank of captain. Mr. Childers took up the subject, having in view a due system of promotion combined with a re-arrangement of the several ranks. He accordingly, among other changes, reorganized the regimental establishments, and the following table shows the old and the new system in juxtaposition :—

"REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY OF TWO BATTALIONS.

Old System.		Ranks.	New System.	
2 / 4	6	Lieutenant-Colonels. / Majors	4 / 8	12
16 / 32	48	Captains / Lieutenants	10 / 30	40
Total	54			52

It will be observed that by the new system there is a slight reduction in the total ; but the important point is the difference in the relative numbers of the various ranks. By the old arrangement there was only one field officer to eight juniors, while by the new there is one field officer to three and one-third. It is obvious that up to and including the rank of major this must be a great advantage as to prospects of promotion, while for fighting purposes it also gives a largely increased number of mounted leaders in the prime of life. The general tendency of the change is, therefore, to keep and to utilize the services of officers instead of driving them into retirement.

"The following return gives the average length of service of the seniors of each rank in the infantry in 1870, before purchase was abolished, and in 1880 and 1885 :—

	1870. Years of Service.	1880. Years of Service	1885. Years of Service.
Lieutenant-Colonels	27·6	28·5	29·3
Majors	22·3	26·0	23·4
Captains	20·0	22·3	17·5
Lieutenants	12·6	10·7	8·0

"It will be apparent that, so far as the two junior ranks are concerned, the changes made in 1881 have had the desired effect. The promotion of the majors has also somewhat improved as compared to 1880 ; but both they and the lieutenant-colonels will gradually find benefit when the whole scheme introduced by Mr. Childers in 1881 takes effect, the regulations as to the promotion and retirement of officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel not having yet come fully into force.

"It is often stated that the pension list is assuming large dimensions. This may be so, and it is a serious matter ; but if economy is attempted by reverting more or less to the old regimental establishments, we may find that the remedy will be worse than the disease. Surely it must be better to try and utilize the services of officers in their profession than to drive them into compulsory retirement, with life pensions, at a comparatively early age.

"I am not aware of the full scope of the changes now under consideration, but it is understood that they are in a retrograde direction ; and I think I have said enough to prove that the reforms introduced of late years have been on a correct principle, both as to economy and efficiency, and have certainly not gone too far. Great caution should, therefore, be exercised in altering them before they have even reached maturity. Why should we not advance another step, and, adopting the views of the Continental Powers, organize the battalions in double companies under majors, thus giving these officers duties for which their rank befits them, and placing them in a position which was one of the objects of the recent reorganization ?

"The whole subject is a very difficult one, and the views I have put forward may not be universally accepted, but at all events they will, I hope, be considered deserving of some consideration."

THE PERSIAN SOLDIER.

THE Persian soldier, even on State occasions, presents generally a rather ludicrous appearance. His uniform is of cotton cloth, and mostly of a deep-blue colour. It is made of what we call shirtings, and when new is very suitable clothing in a warm country. But soon the military buttons, begin to disappear, and are replaced by substitutes of all sorts, shapes, colours, and sizes. The hair disappears from the warrior's sheepskin shako, which quickly grows shabby on account of his habitually using it as a pillow. Moreover, the foot coverings of no two men in the regiment are alike ; and the whole crew presents a melancholy appearance.

But yet the Persian soldier does the best he can. Previous to a review or festal parade he may be seen carefully preparing a plume of white feathers, procured from the nearest domestic fowl, and binding them to a piece of stick. When this martial plume has attained the size of a lamprbrush he triumphantly affixes it to his shako. On the occasion of official illuminations composite candles are served out by the local governor at the rate of one to each man. The colonel has, of course, a greater number of men on his list than ever make an appearance : he keeps the difference. The other officers appropriate half the remaining candles. The non-commissioned officers eat (*i.e.*, steal) a certain proportion ; and at length one candle is served out to every five men. This is divided into five portions, a new wick is inserted ; and, when the regiment is paraded, at a given signal, a box of matches is passed round, and the regiment triumphantly presents arms with a lighted candle in each man's musket, as per general order.

The pay of the Persian soldier is nominally seven tomans (£2 15s.) per annum and rations. He is lucky if he gets half his pay, which does not reach him till it has passed through the hands of many persons, his superiors. But his rations of 3½ lb. of bread a day are quite another matter. If his rations are tampered with, the soldier mutinies at once ; and there is no atrocity of which the Persian soldier robbed of his rations is incapable.

The soldier is the Gibeonite of the town. He it is who splits the fire-wood, who makes the mud-bricks, and is everybody's servant for a keran (9d.) a day. A hard-working fellow is your Persian soldier, and it is this extra work that enables him to live. Sometimes, however, the Persian soldier becomes in this way a rich man. Ten soldiers subscribe a keran each, the united capital amounting to 7s. 6d. This money is lent at 100 per cent. per mensem, to anybody, and without security. But woe to the impoverished debtor who fails to pay his interest at the month's end. If the applying creditor is sent empty away, he returns immediately with nine companions more hungry than himself. These men quarter themselves on their victim and literally eat him up. They assist in the work of the household, but provide themselves at their host's expense. Little by little they will dispose of the contents of the house—with the owner's consent of course, for he dare not object. And should this pressure prove insufficient, they will invite their comrades to increase the number of unwelcome guests. Large sums in the aggregate are advanced on this strange co-operative system ; and it is a common belief that a man who has commenced to borrow from the soldiery is ruined beyond redemption. One of the most curious things in the Persian soldier's appearance is that he visibly swells as the cold weather comes on, his uniform becoming much too tight for him. Yet his Government supplies him with but one cotton coat per annum. If he wears several coats beneath this, they are pledges. The soldier is the pawnbroker of Persia. He wears the garments entrusted to him and takes cent. per cent. a month as interest on his loan.

A few years ago some regiments were supplied with old Tower muskets, the original Brown Bess ; many had no locks, and most of them it was impossible to discharge. This is no longer the case. The Persian firearms are tolerably good. The Persian soldier is a hardy, active, powerful and brave man, who thinks nothing of marching thirty miles a day ; and then he will patiently sup on dry bread, and this he is prepared to do day after day. He is an ideal mercenary, and probably, for a mercenary who will actually fight, the cheapest in the world. The Persian soldier is quite ready to give and take hard knocks. There is a strong *esprit de corps* among these soldiers, and they are much attached to their officers, who have often risen from the ranks. Yet the officer is nearly always inefficient and often a drunkard and a debauchee. The exceptions are a few Austrian and Russian drill-instructors and one or two Italians and Frenchmen. The so-called Persian Cossack regiments are cavalry officered by Russians. They are efficient ; the men are fine fellows, well horsed and well drilled. Of the regular cavalry generally, Sir Charles Macgregor has said that if they are not the best light horsemen in the world, they are certainly the very cheapest." The horses are active, strong, and extremely hardy. They will march thirty miles a day over the so-called roads and mountain-passes of Persia, and are never sick or sorry. But the irregular cavalry are ill-clad, and their mounts often mere skeletons—simply because they rarely get pay, forage, or rations in the right quantity. I have marched some three hundred miles with two of these men. At the start the riders and their steeds looked like scarecrows. The march was done in twelve days, and at the end of it both men and horses were the picture of health and condition. Why ? They had been fed.

Persian regiments are usually territorial : often all the men (officers included) are from a single tribe or district. The Persian soldier seldom speaks anything but Turkish. The artillery form a class apart—stout, heavy men, and very brave. They are usually Toorks, and are recruited from the neighbourhood of Tabriz, which is always the seat of government of the heir-apparent. It is to the fidelity of these men that the Valliad, in the struggle for the throne which will surely take place on the death of the present Shah, will trust.

A Persian regiment on the march is a strange spectacle. Every three soldiers have a donkey ; for there is no baggage-train and no commissariat. On this donkey is placed the worldly wealth of its proprietors and their muskets. Occasionally the veiled wife of a soldier also bestrides the patient beast. On they come in laughing, singing groups of a dozen at a time. The short tchibouque is passed from mouth to mouth. The colonel's lady (perhaps there are two of them) travels in a light horse-litter covered with scarlet cloth, and quite concealed from the eys of the indiscreet. The other regimental ladies, closely veiled, are borne in more modest paniers, one on either side of a mule. The procession extends perhaps over two miles, with long gaps between each group of wayfarers. The only luggage consists of a few trunks belonging to the officers and a few large copper pots for cooking purposes. Last come the officers, chatting merrily, and smoking their silver water-pipes, which a ragged fellow on a mule replenishes with tobacco and fires with live charcoal as they are smoked out. We may be quite sure that each officer carries about him his bottle of arrack, the strong coarse spirit of the country. The regiment possesses no tents. It found ample accommodation in the caravanserai it left this morning, and in a similar caravanserai eight-and-twenty miles off the whole company will be comfortably housed before sunset.

Roughly speaking, the Persian soldier is the only man in the country who is not bastinadoed ; in his case the taziana or cat-o'-nine-tails replaces "the sticks."—*St. James's Gazette.*

BRIGANDAGE IN ASIA MINOR.

ANOTHER case of brigandage has occurred in the neighbourhood of Smyrna. For some time past there had been rumours of brigands being about, and few people worth the capture cared to venture far alone and unprotected. And the rumours were well-founded : for on November 30, a Greek, by name Gheorghi Tourlita, was seized and carried off, nor was he liberated till a ransom of £T.200 had been paid. The last victim of the brigands was a young Englishman, Mr. Chamand, of Smyrna, who more than a year ago was waylaid on his way to visit some emery mines in the neighbourhood of Thera, and detained during a period of twenty-five days, until a ransom of £T.1,050 could be collected and sent up to his captors. It is almost needless to say that while a prisoner he went through some strange experiences and had some narrow escapes. If pursued and hard pressed, it is the custom of these gentry to shoot their prisoner. This custom is of course well known ; and, to save the captive's life, all possible influence is exerted to keep the soldiers and police from pursuit, and to get the ransom collected and paid as soon as possible.

The present case, however, differs in many points from that of Mr. Chamand. He was caught at the summit of a lonely pass among the mountains, at a distance of some fifty miles from Smyrna. It is true the brigands had precise information of his movements, the date of his departure from Smyrna, the time at which he might be expected to arrive at the mines, and even the fact that he was in the habit of carrying a revolver. The last outrage was committed in the immediate neighbourhood of Smyrna in broad daylight in winter (a time during which we have previously considered ourselves safe, as it is too cold for brigands to keep the mountains), and by men who—some of them at least—are well known in Smyrna ; though it is not improbable that they are under the guidance of the Old Man, a conspicuous member of the band, which captured Mr. Chamand. It was said that the Old Man had escaped to Greece after the shooting of several of his comrades by the soldiers, but it is not unlikely that he is practising his old craft in our neighbourhood. The details of the last capture, of which Mr. Tourlita was the victim, are as follows, as far as they can be ascertained ; but so great is the terrorism that prevails, so violent the threats of vengeance against the victim if he should give information, that Mr. Tourlita is extremely reticent.

Smyrna is situated between the mountains and the sea, on the south-east side of the bay of the same name. To the east extends the plain of Smyrna, having a length and breadth of several miles. North-east from Smyrna, nestling under the hills on the opposite side of the plain, at a distance of about two miles from the head of the bay, lies the village of Boumalat, where most of the English colonists reside. It is connected with Smyrna by branch railway about five miles long. Half-way between Smyrna and Boumalat is the village, with its station, of Mersenlikeni. It appears that Mr. Tourlita has a vineyard at a little place called Bariacli, between Boumalat and the sea, at the foot of the hills whereon is situated the Tomb of Tantalus. Here he was at work in the afternoon, when he was attacked by five men fully armed after the manner of brigands, who carried him off to the mountains with two of his labourers, who no doubt were meant to act as messengers to negotiate for a ransom. He was taken to the Tomb of Tantalus, and there detained till about 7 p.m. His captors then made their way, taking him with them, to the neighbourhood of Mersenli where he was kept till the next day, when the ransom of £T. 200 (about £180) was paid.

The alarm caused by this outrage is very comprehensible. It is bad enough that, all the summer through, the surrounding hills should be rendered unsafe ; that the inhabitants should be cooped up during the hot weather in Smyrna and the villages immediately adjacent ; and that the many lovely spots in the neighbourhood, such as Lake Tantalus and the spurs of Taktali, so eminently adapted for summer residences, should remain deserted. But now it appears that there is to be no security even in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages hitherto considered safe. And what stronger evidence could there be of the feebleness of the police and of the growth of lawlessness than the silence of the victim, who puts no confidence in the protection of the one and dreads the vengeance of the other ? Till now brigandage and man-hunting, well enough known at Smyrna as terrible evils, have not been at a distance, and therefore have had something of romance about them. On the mountains the brigands were let alone till they had accumulated enough money to make them worth pursuit, and were then hunted and shot for the money's sake. But now the brigands are in Smyrna ; they are known ; and the police are, or seem, powerless. It is not at all improbable that some of the robbers, after receiving the ransom, changed their clothes and came to Smyrna in the same train with the merchants and men of business.

WINNING OWNERS.

WHILE the list of owners whose horses have won the largest sums of money upon the turf was headed last year by Mr. Robert Peck with upwards of £22,195 to his credit, his place is taken this year by his former employer, the Duke of Westminster, who, second a twelve month ago with about £15,000, has won £34,430 since the beginning of the season. The Duke of Westminster's colours have been successful eighteen times ; but none of the horse which have carried them possessed any great merit except Ormonde, whose ten victories brought in something like £21,000. The Duke of Westminster has held a prominent place among the winning owners for the last five years, his horses having secured upwards of £70,000 ; this being more than has been won by any one else. It is worthy of note, however, as showing the great increase which has of late years taken place in the value of races in France, that the winnings of the Duke of Westminster fall short by over a thousand pounds of the amount won by the late Duc de Castries and his partners on the French turf ; and two other French owners, M. Michel Ephrussi and M. Lupin have won more money than the owner who comes next to the Duke of Westminster in England. This is the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose, who runs her horses in the name of "Mr. Manton," and who has won thirty-two races, valued at £14,174. The best of her horses have been the three-year-old St. Mirin (who, though third in the Derby and Epsom Grand Prize and second in the St. Leger and the Cambridgeshire, picked up four good races) and the two-year-old Timothy, of whom it may be said that it is better to be foaled lucky than good. The third winner is Mr. Baird, who runs in the name of Mr. "Abington," and who has won thirty-six races, worth £11,444. Mr. Baird has such a large string of race-horses, including several which cost extravagant prices as yearlings, that the money won by his two-years-olds Jack o' Lantern, St. Mary and others will not go far towards paying expenses ; and a very much more satisfactory result is that obtained by Mr. H. T. Barclay ; for though he has very few horses in training, he has won £10,625—all but the odd hundreds being the value of the Eclipse Stakes, in which Bendigo achieved such a gallant victory.

These are the only four owners whose winnings run into five figures, but thirteen others have won between £5,000 and £10,000 ; foremost among these being the Duke of Beaufort, whose eighteen victories—including those of Eastern Emperor in the Chester Cup, Button Park in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, Winter Cherry in the Goodwood Stakes and Shrewsbury Cup, and Reve d'Or in the Dewhurst Plate—have brought in £9,563. Almost as much has been won by Mr. Douglas Baird in twenty-one races ; the best of his representatives being that disappointing two-year-old Enterprise, who won the New Stakes at Ascot and the July Stakes at Newmarket, and who would have given Mr. Baird the second place on the list if he had been first instead of second for the Middle Park and Dewhurst Plates. The Duke of Hamilton has won only ten races ; but among them were the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks ; and his total of £9,379 is nearly treble what it was last year or the year before, though very much below the amount which he won in the year when Ossian secured the St. Leger. Lord Zetland's stable is now such a large one that a total of £8,930 is not altogether satisfactory, though he had a good two-year-old in Panzerschiff, who won eight races out of nine. Lord Zetland won twenty-five races in all, or six fewer than General Owen Williams, who, however, has won but a trifle over £8,000 ; the most successful of his horses being Hambletonian. Sir George Chetwynd, whose horses are trained in the same stable as most of General Williams's, has won the largest number of races credited to any owner this season ; but most of the thirty-nine were of such small value that his total is only £8,019 ; while Lord Lurgan, Sir George Arthur, and one or two others whose are trained there, bring the total number of winners trained by Sherrard up to something like a hundred. Prince Soltykoff has not had the best of luck this season ; but for all that, he has won fifteen races, worth about £7,800. The best of his horses was the speedy Mephisto ; and if his two-year-old half-brother Turlygood had not gone wrong, he would have added materially to the Prince's winning score. Sir Robert Jardine, thanks in the main to the success of Riversdale in the Manchester Cup, has £7,763 to his credit, or about £600 more than Captain Machell, who has won thirty-one races ; the three most valuable being those which Crafton secured for him in the summer. Mr. Peck would have held but a poor position in the list, but for the six victories of the Bard, thanks to whom he is several hundred pounds in advance of Lord Hastings, who has won, Melton, Pearl, Diver, and Mirage mainly to thank for the £5,537 which he has won as against £14,717 last year, when Melton won the Derby and the St. Leger. Herr Hirsch has done almost as well as Lord Hastings, thanks to the success of Althorp in the Ascot Cup and of several two year-olds purchased by him from Lord Rosslyn ;

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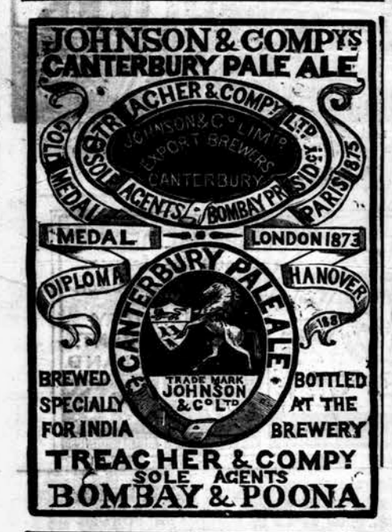

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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